

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII NO. 70.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1999.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, DOMESTIC, \$1.00
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A SOLDIER TRUE

Brig-Gen. King, Who Was Once
a Cavalry Captain.

AN INDIAN FIGHTING RECORD

In Pursuit of Poor Lo, a Matter of
Ten Years—Sharp Brushes.
Writer of Novels.

Gen. Chas. R. King—every inch a soldier—will be just the man to occupy Manila in case there is required a soldier leader to cope with half wild rebels and barbaric Islanders. He has a record as an Indian fighter. This career was made between 1873 and 1878. In those years the present Brigadier General was a Captain in the Fifth U. S. Cavalry. He saw action in Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota—all over the frontier. Many's the bloody brush he's had with the red man, admired by the higher civilization cult of the East and cursed to the deepest and blackest by the pioneer. At first after the war the General, who is a West Pointer, was in the South. He saw something of the reconstruction. Then he went into the Indian country for a matter of ten years. This service, in short, is a desolate fort all through the winter, then so soon as grass sprouts in the spring follow the Indian, who has taken to the warpath and who leaves on his trail a line of mutilated bodies of women and children and burned ranch buildings. It's an exciting, active, feverish, dangerous life. Rather it was. There is none of it now worth speaking of, though the Bannocks raise a bit of a row over game laws in Wyoming nearly every year.

It was this Indian service that made Gen. King the man who is one of the idols of the whole army and in whom officers, men and the public at large have the utmost confidence.

The fighting and literary General is a man below medium height, is blonde, with a sharp and expressive eye. Every flash of the eye means something, especially when he is angry. He has had the reputation of being a man of wonderfully quick decision and of instant action. This is why Maj. Gen. Merritt wanted Brig. Gen. King for Manila service. It is well for a military governor of fourteen hundred islands to have in his command as many men like Gen. King as the supply affords. Gen. King retired in 1879 with the rank of captain. Once before that they had brought him up to San Francisco to die of an Apache bullet wound. He survived the long siege at San Francisco and since his retirement in 1879 has been writing novels that everybody reads, has been a club and militia man at Milwaukee, where his father was for many years a prominent newspaper man. As a captain, Gen. King was in the 70's the adjutant of Gen. Merritt, who is justly listed as one of the military geniuses of the day.

It is a treat to chat with Gen. King on the U. S. S. Arizona, and to watch or hear him work. He is in command of all troops now en route to Manila. The handling of the forces under the extraordinary circumstances is a task to which Gen. King brings great capacity and his natural tact and ability. Of course he has a staff, but he is one of the most thorough men ever wearing the shoulder straps and he gives an immense amount of attention to detail. The General is one of the most approachable and companionable of men, strikes one as being even-tempered, alert and well balanced. He invites faith. One would expect to hear of him doing something signal. The General wears gold-rimmed glasses, but one would not ordinarily notice the glasses. He is "well set up," is of compact build and is quick in movement and conversation. He does not look old; he does not look young. He looks like a good soldier who has been at the business a number of years. The General's men have gone ashore here to camp, but he will remain on the ship for a time yet.

GEN. KING'S NOVELS.

"How did I come to take up novel writing," said the General in San Francisco, "Why when I was a youngster I used to try my hand at short stories. In 1871-2 I was sent down South where the Ku-Klux Klans were operating. I found that the North did not understand the South, and that the South did not understand the North. False statements were made by both sides. The idea of a novel was suggested to me by the existing conditions. I wrote about two-thirds of one of my best stories—'Kitty's Conquest'—and sent the manuscript to 'Harpers'. In due course of time the manuscript was returned and with it the usual letter of declination. I tossed the copy into my service chest and carried it all over the Western States and Territories with me during the Indian wars.

"When I was retired, about all I had was my pay as a Captain on the retired list, some debts, this unsold manuscript and lots of time. At my home ahead with without having expended much thought on them sold best." And in Milwaukee I began writing a series

the General smiled pleasantly as he made this acknowledgement.

"How rapidly do I work? Well, of letters, or stories rather, of army life, and these appeared in the 'Sentinel', of which paper my father was for many years editor. They attracted the attention of Brigadier General Andy Bert, an old newspaper man, who suggested that short stories of the Sioux campaign would make good reading and prove profitable. I took up his suggestion and the result was 'The Colonel's Daughter,' the novel that has had a larger sale than any of my books.

"Then there was a demand for more. I brought to light my first effort—'Kitty's Conquest'—and this time had no trouble in disposing of it. I wrote for a monthly publication, took my own time and made money. I have been at it ever since, most of the time, and have turned out in all about thirty novels.

"Do I usually block out my stories? Well, I tried that plan with several and it hardly succeeded from a popular standpoint. I found that the stories I started and went straight



BRIG-GEN. CHAS. R. KING.

once wrote 70,000 words in three weeks, but I do not care to keep up that pace. My system of writing? Why, I first write out my story in my own style of shorthand. Then I read it into a phonograph. My typewriter takes it from the phonograph and I go over and rewrite and revise this copy until I am satisfied with my work and then it goes to my publisher.

And that is the way the author of fifteen gave to his thousands of readers such stories as "Foes in Ambush," "The Colonel's Daughter," "Cadet Days," "Captain Blake," "An Army Portrait," "From the Ranks," "Kitty's Conquest," "A Soldier's Secret," "A War Time Wooing," "The General's Double" and many other stories of love and adventure.

COMMISSION LOOKS UPON PEARL HARBOR.

Delegates Visit Uncle Sam's Great Naval Base.

The American-Naval Commission and party had a most delightful cruise in the locks of Pearl Harbor yesterday. They left town on a special train shortly after 9 a. m., and returned about 4:30 in the afternoon. Those in the party were: President Dole, Senator Cullum, Senator Morgan, Mr. Hitt, Admiral Miller, Minister Sewall, General Hayward, Professor Alexander, Professor Pritchett, F. M. Hatch, Curtis P. Iaukea, the Misses Kitchen and B. F. Dillingham.

The Philadelphia's steam launch met the train at Aki's, where all of the party mentioned, except the Misses Kitchen, embarked for the business part of the expedition. All the locks and the entrance were carefully examined. Professor Alexander was equipped with maps showing areas and soundings, and explained in detail all the facts concerning the harbor. Admiral Miller also gave his impressions of the harbor for naval and marine purposes. He said that the improvement and occupation of the harbor were most important and should not be delayed.

At 2 o'clock the expedition landed at the Peninsula. There the party divided, a part going to C. P. Iaukea's and a part to Clarence Macfarlane's for lunch. Splendid spreads greeted the visitors at both places.

A short stop was made at the Peninsula after lunch and then the party took the train for town.

IS OF THE WEST

Maj-Gen. Merriam Has Had His
Share of Service.

FIRST PRESTIGE IN CIVIL WAR

Helped to Conquer the Frontier.
West and Northwest—At Fort
Laramie—Near Denver.

No appointee from civil life is the gallant Maj. Gen. Merriam, in whose extensive dearmest is military

expression means force that is to be expended to purpose. For several years Gen. Merriam had a good part of the Seventh at Fort Laramie, Wyo. This is a mighty interesting spot. It is at the confluence of the Platte and Laramie rivers, ninety-six miles north of Cheyenne, in those days the nearest railway point. The telegraph line between the places was unreliable as a native boy sent on an errand to a dry goods store. If Merriam wanted something at Cheyenne very much and the telegraph line was down he put a man on a horse and a message was sent through inside of twelve hours in summer and inside of sixteen in winter.

Fort Laramie was established by the Hudson Bay Fur company so far back that no ordinary woman will admit hearing when at school. Near the bridge across the Laramie river is an adobe fort that was built by the Hudson Bay people as a protection against Indians. One night the Indians used a raft and floated down to the fort and almost took it by assault. Fort Laramie is the scene of almost all of Gen. King's novel "Queen of Bedlam," one of his very best stories. Fort Laramie, in the Argonaut period, was the one place a white man lived between Council Bluffs and Salt Lake City. It is excellently described as of that time in Trowbridge's story "The Boy Emigrants," one of the strongest and truest of the numerous pieces of 49 literature. Fort Laramie had the Red Cloud agency twenty miles away. There have been twenty thousand Indians on the warpath within a hundred miles of Fort Laramie. Tom Moonlight, Kansas politician, was commandant at Fort Laramie for a short time soon after the war. He had the bad judgment to hang a couple of Indian murderers instead of shooting them on the prairie. The Indians made even with him afterwards. One summer he was out with several troops of cavalry and a hundred miles or more from the post. At night the Indians took away all the horses and soon thereafter Moonlight retired to civil life. He was further punished by getting the appointment of Governor of Wyoming in the first Cleveland administration. He was non persona grata out there, for none of the old timers could ever forgive him for being such an intolerable tenderfoot as to hang Indians instead of shooting them.

But this is rather getting away from Gen. Merriam. One of the notable things at Fort Laramie when he was supreme there was an Indian grave, just "mauka" of the post as would be said here. This grave was a gunbox upon four slender posts and within had been placed the body of an Indian girl or woman. It was said that she was the daughter of the famous Chief Red Cloud. The cattle range round-ups or drives often massed near the fort and every cowpuncher considered it his bounden duty to take a shot at that grave. The bullets from six-shooters had splintered every bone of the skeleton before old Red Cloud came with a retinue and a gunny-bag one day and took away the remaining contents of the long box.

The last frontier field service of Gen. Merriam was but a few years ago. He played an important part in the affair that came to a conclusion with a numerously fatal shooting soiree at Wounded Knee, where Col. Forsythe, who must certainly be somewhere up higher in rank just now, made a few score of what the Westerners call "good Indians." In that war Gen. Merriam, with the Seventh, had the big honor of heading off Sitting Bull, who was endeavoring as of old to save his skin after making trouble. Sitting Bull was killed right on the reservation soon after.

When Fort Laramie, "idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean" in summer and isolated and forbidding as a penal colony island in winter, was abandoned, the lines of Gen. Merriam and the Seventh fell in decidedly pleasant places. They were all bundled down south direct 200 miles to garrison Fort Logan, just outside Denver, which has every attraction dear to the heart of the army officer, married or single. And at Logan Gen. Merriam has been for these seven or eight years.

Gen. Merriam, who loves the freedom and the rarified air of the Rocky Mountains and the adjacent grandly sweeping plains, does not take kindly to the tropical climate here. He would probably like it in time. For one thing it is so different from Laramie. It makes one who remembers shiver and shiver to restlessness to think of originating right in Fort Laramie. A blow of three days, with snow giving the atmosphere so much color that vision was prescribed to an arm's length is no exaggeration. Still, what a man of a life it was after all to fight and win with everything seeming adverse. Long life to the General, who is hale and hearty and able after all of it.

Rapid Transit Company.

There was a slight delay in getting a quorum for a meeting of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company at the Chamber of Commerce hall yesterday afternoon. The stockholders accepted the charter as amended, to conform with wishes of the Cabinet, adopted by-laws and elected the old officers, as follows: President, L. A. Thurston; vice president, Jas. B. Castle; secretary, Jos. A. Gilman; treasurer, J. H. Fisher; auditor, Jas. A. Kennedy; directors at large, all the officers being directors as well, Chas. S. Deaky, J. A. McCandless, Theo. F. Lansing.

AT A RECEPTION

Ladies of Honolulu Meet Ladies
of Commission.

AT HOME OF MRS. W. C. WILDER

Decoration of Flowers, Ferns and
Flags—A Rare Orchid—Names
of Those Who Called.

The reception by Mrs. W. C. Wilder to the ladies of the American Commission party yesterday afternoon was an elaborate and charming affair. It began at 3 o'clock and was not over until nearly 5. Between those hours the parlors and verandas of the beautiful Wilder home were filled with guests.

The front veranda was handsomely decorated with American flags and bunting. Potted ferns and bright, varicolored tropical flowers and plants were arranged in a most attractive manner about the halls and parlors. Several local plants attracted great attention from the American ladies, for their rarity and their unusual beauty. A species of orchid was the center of admiration and interest.

The reception was held in the large east parlor. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mrs. Cullum, Mrs. Hitt and Mrs. Ridgely. Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. Garret P. Wilder and Mrs. Gardner K. Wilder presented the guests.

Those present were: Madames S. B. Dole, H. M. Sewall, H. E. Cooper, W. O. Smith, S. M. Damon, A. F. Judd, W. F. Frear, Princess Kaiulani, J. H. Fisher, F. M. Hatch, T. G. Thrum, W. J. Lowrie, R. W. Anderson, W. L. Hopper, S. C. Allen, Willard Brown, Gu-luck, T. Foster, W. Foster, L. C. Ables, C. W. Ashford, Geo. P. Andrews, R. P. Meyers, E. Judd, H. Focke, Geo. Beckley, V. Ward, E. D. Tenney, Frank Hastings, J. Wilder, S. B. Rose, H. Lewis, E. O. White, H. M. Wells, Geo. De la Vergne, Wells Peterson, H. Bingham, L. B. Coan, W. T. Monarrat, W. Lishman, G. W. Macfarlane, F. J. Lowrey, W. A. Kinney, J. M. Whitney, J. S. Walker, F. S. Dodge, A. M. Brown, J. B. Atherton, S. Gilman, J. A. Gilman, J. G. Spencer, H. Benjes, Lesse, E. W. Jordan, S. G. Wilder, S. M. Ballow, John Pratt, H. A. P. Carter, A. T. Atkinson, H. M. von Holt, M. C. Wildfield, Thos. H. Sorenson, T. W. Hohn, W. W. Hall, A. E. Nichols, E. A. Jones, P. C. Jones, J. O. Carter, A. Fuller, Corbett, A. B. Wood, W. H. Rice, J. H. Paty, A. Mackintosh, F. G. Glade, E. R. Stackable, J. S. McGraw, F. W. Damon, C. B. Wood, P. H. Dodge, C. M. Hyde, Wm. Haywood, R. D. Walbridge, W. G. Irwin, C. L. Carter, J. A. McCandless, J. Campbell, A. Brown, H. W. Howard, Titus, M. M. Scott, George H. Paris, Edwin Paris, T. J. King, C. M. V. Forster, H. F. Wichman, J. A. Kennedy, K. Vida, W. P. Boyd, E. A. Woodhouse, Halstead, W. O. Lackland, A. McWayne, P. P. Sheperd, J. M. Oat, F. B. Wincoop, C. A. Long, J. B. Castle, Theo. Richards, R. F. Woodward, F. A. Hosmer, G. F. McLeod, J. Lucas, S. Thurston, L. A. Thurston, A. W. Pearson, N. B. Emerson, Geo. W. Smith, E. C. Richardson, Kelley, George Herbert, S. J. Shaw, Chas. H. Atherton, W. D. Alexander, Henry Castle, S. N. Castle, Williams, T. May, W. A. Henshall, W. O. Atwater, W. J. Forbes, H. Laws, Mead, H. E. Coleman and Anna Scott.

Misses Carter (2), Carter, Parke, von Holt, Clara Fuller, Grey, P. Judd, Coan, H. Judd, A. McIntyre, Zde Atkinson, Widdifield, Halstead, Parker, Atong (3), L. Irwin, Cartwright, Kimball, Koffman and Scott.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Appoints Committees to List Stock
and Investigate Values.

Eleven members of the Honolulu Stock Exchange attended an executive meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning. The chief business was the appointment of committees on details of the work. No call list was presented, although it was made known that merchants and stock holders generally would come in. J. H. Fisher, Frank Hustace and George R. Carter were appointed a committee of investigation; Harry Armitage, Fred M. Lewis and Theo. F. Lansing, on membership; E. C. Macfarlane, J. H. Fisher and W. M. Giffard, committee on listing. It is the latter that will have the duty of listing stocks. The duty of the investigating committee will be to inquire into the status of corporations whose stocks may be listed and report thereon to the Exchange.

The first regular business meeting of the Exchange will be held tomorrow morning. At that time stock lists will be reported and a permanent meeting place will have been decided upon.

Other names omitted from the list of ladies who helped in the lunch to the Arizona men are those of Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mrs. Gardner Wilder, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Hyde and Miss Achock, who assisted at Mrs. Dole's tables.

E AND F GO OUT

No More of N. G. H. Regulars
at Executive Building.

TO MAKE WAY FOR THE U. S. A.

Scene at Final Assembly—Addresses
Made By Officers—A Popular
Pay Plan is Hinted.

Companies E and F, N. G. H., were formally relieved from active service at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All the guards were called in at 5. The companies formed in double rank in the hallway in the basement without arms and in citizen's clothes. Company E was on the right and F on the left. Lieutenant Evansen, officer of the day, formed them. Colonel Fisher, Captain Ziegler and Captain Coyne were together in front of the companies.

After a few formalities in the way of instructions Captains Ziegler and Coyne made a few remarks to their respective commands. They told the men that E and F would continue in service as volunteers. Those desiring to go out would be given discharges. Meetings would be held, not later perhaps than next Tuesday to perfect arrangements. In the meantime the guns would remain in charge of the Company officers. Both companies will be recruited up to the legal standard.

Colonel Fisher was the next speaker. He mounted the stairs so that the companies could be plainly seen and heard. The Colonel expressed the deepest regret at seeing the men going out of active service. He said the Government appreciated most fully their faithfulness and value in the past. All understood thoroughly, however, the circumstances which had brought their services to a close. It was the culmination, the realization, of what had spurred all Government supporters on for the past five years. It was the cause in which the regulars had fought. They had won. The work was noble and would redound to their credit through all time.

The Government wanted to retain E and F in the volunteer service. The speaker said the President and the Cabinet specially desired that they continue. Room would be provided for them at the drill shed.

As for the men personally the Colonel said he would do all he could. The Government would help them as far as possible. In selecting men for places in the service they would be considered. The Government was now contemplating a recognition of the services of the men, which he believed would go through. At present, however, he did not feel at liberty to say what that was.

Captain Ziegler then mounted the stairs and added: "I will tell you what it is. Captain Coyne and I have endeavored to secure for you an extra month's pay. We feel, and the Cabinet seems to think, that you deserve it and we have every reason to believe you will get it."

Three cheers were then given for Colonel Fisher, Captain Ziegler and Captain Coyne.

President Dole had planned a special letter to the regulars on their retirement and thanks for their services. Unfortunately, however, the copies could not be made ready in time. The letter will be presented later, perhaps at the town meeting. The duties of the New Yorkers at the barracks will be to fire salutes, receive dignitaries and support the police in case of riot. Colonel Fisher will be in the office room at the headquarters of the N. G. H. in the bungalow.

Four ex-regulars have been commissioned permanent policemen to do duty on the grounds of both Government buildings. They are Sergeant Gumpfer, Sergeant Miller, Corporal Wirrud and Private Ellenberg. Last night Miller and Ellenberg were at the Executive building and the other two at the Judiciary. They had six-hour watches. Two "extras" patrolled the Executive building grounds. They will be kept until the New Yorkers arrive in the quarters.

A TAR'S LETTER.

Baltimore's Printer Writes From
Off Cavite.

Harry Humphrey, the printer on the Baltimore, writes from "Off Cavite" to a friend in the Gazette Company employ here. Harry is a bright and observant young man and a writer of good ability. Speaking of assault prospects before the storming and bombardment, Mr. Humphrey said: "I think the Spaniards will fight like the Old Nick, as they have the idea that the Canaries squadron is very near Manila. It will be a great disappointment for them to learn that it has returned to Spain."

"It will be a happy day for us all when we hear the German ships in this harbor salute the American flag as it is hoisted over the captured city."

"I believe our admiral gave their senior officer a raking over, as their ships are not running in and out of the harbor as often as before."

"Gen Anderson has been looking over the field on all sides of the city, picking out, I guess, a likely place for attack. He paid a visit to a village outside Manila's walls and while taking observations from a church steeple a shell struck the principal street of the place killing three women and two children."

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.
I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.
Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They paid me the remedy from Mr. W. F. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for H. I.

Coast Depression.

Capt. A. N. Tripp, who is just back from the coast, has made his first trip to San Francisco from the islands in eleven years. The Captain had not been away since he brought the steamer Kaala down for the Inter-Island Company. Capt. Tripp says that the coast country presented itself to him as greatly depressed. Hundreds of houses in San Francisco and the suburbs and adjoining cities are for sale and in the country fine ranches may be had at almost any price. The greatest cause of hard times up there is the continued drought. Capt. Tripp thinks the country will pick up again with a good rainy season. Max Schlemmer, well known here, has bought for a few hundred dollars a well developed ranch that was a couple of years ago valued at many thousands.

An Examiner Imposition.

There has been reproduced in this paper a letter with the signature of W. J. Kenny, Acting British Commissioner and Vice Consul, giving views on the transfer of the sovereignty of Hawaii. This letter was addressed to the editor of the San Francisco Examiner and was naturally supposed by the Advertiser to be genuine. It was bogus, a manufacture, a fake and worse. Mr. Kenny states that he was not interviewed on the subject by a representative of the Examiner and certainly did not write and sign an article.

COMFORT FOR THE OLD FOLKS.

Suppose the wheels of time could suddenly be reversed, and we could, in an instant, go back to the year 1814. Why, man, you wouldn't recognise England. You wouldn't know how to speak, what to do, or how to understand the things around you. You would be as completely lost as though you were whisked away and dropped on the planet Jupiter. You would find no railways in England, no telegraphs, no running water in the City houses, and mighty few of the houses themselves that are standing now. Between 1814 and 1894 the difference is as great as between 1814 and 1890. Yes, and greater.

Yet a lady who was born in 1814 writes us the following letter. She says: "In the early part of 1884 I commenced to feel weak and ailing. My appetite was bad, and after meals I had an aching pain in the chest and a most uncomfortable feeling in the stomach. My mouth tasted badly, and I spat up a sour, sickening fluid. I was much troubled with wind, belching it up frequently. It was about all I could do to get around here and there in the house."

"A woman that I knew told me of a medicine that she said had done her a great deal of good; she called it Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She said it would no doubt do as much for me. On hearing this I sent and got a bottle from Mr. F. Daniel's, grocer and draper, in Linton, and began to take it. I am glad to say that in a very short time I felt much better. The bad symptoms I have spoken of went away, and soon I was as strong and hearty as I had been before the trouble came on me."

"I am 80 years of age, and can do almost any kind of work easily and with comfort. I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and by taking an occasional dose when I feel ailing it has kept me in good health for ten years. I recommend the Syrup to all my friends, and if by printing my letter in the papers you think other persons—especially those who are advanced in life—may come to hear of the Syrup and use it, I shall be very pleased to have you do so. (Signed) Mrs. Ann Woollett, Wheeler's Lane, Linton, near Maidstone, Jan. 16, 1894."

We do think Mrs. Woollett's letter will do good and so you find it printed here. Now, there are a great many old people in this country, some of them perhaps even older than she. And they need a gentle and good medicine like Mother Seigel's Syrup. Old age is a time when life is apt to seem a heavy thing to bear, particularly if there is more or less pain and illness. And this is sure to be the case. The stomach gives out. Old people can't digest as they once did. Their food sours and ferments in the stomach, and makes all those bad feelings that Mrs. Woollett herself had. And when they cannot eat and digest their food, of course they get weak and feeble, and have to lie in bed or sit in the corner, unable to take the air and go about for necessary exercise. Then they get to thinking they are in the way, and grow downhearted and low-spirited. Besides, they are likely to be troubled with rheumatism, which is a complaint peculiarly common to old people, and comes from a bad digestion.

Now, for curing and mitigating the ailments of old people, there is nothing in the world so good as Mother Seigel's Syrup. It doesn't sicken them and tear them all to pieces as some harsh medicines do. It operates gently and thoroughly; it doesn't make them worse before it makes them better. For indigestion, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and all other aches, pains, and discomforts of age, it is just right.

Mother Seigel, who discovered it, knew what her elderly friends needed—nobody better.

Well, we can't go back to 1814, and we don't want to. In spite of all the growlers and grumblers, we are better off where we are. In 1814 Mother Seigel's Syrup was never heard of. It didn't exist. But everybody knows it in 1894. It is one of the great and good things of this end of the century.

It is learned from Castle & Cooke that the proposal to amalgamate their hardware business with that of the Pacific Hardware Company is in no means closed as yet.

SANITARY RULE

Figuring on the Future of Health
Board Work Here.

FEDERAL OR MUNICIPAL SYSTEM

Superintendent Herbert's Suggestions
on Asylum Administration.
The Hilo Hospital.

President Smith, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Wood, George W. Smith, Theo. F. Lansing, L. D. Kellipio, Agent Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Herbert, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, and Dr. Monsarrat, Inspector of Meats, were also present, in the visitors' gallery.

Miss L. C. Cutter was appointed additional matron at the Insane Asylum. An assistant, waiter and hostler were also authorized.

Dr. Herbert recommended that each guard and female assistant at the Asylum be given a vacation of one month every year, during which his or her salary should run on. His idea would be to employ an extra man whose province would be to relieve the different employees from month to month. The vacation was absolutely necessary, for the reason that employees were now working twelve hours a day.

Dr. Herbert was granted a leave of absence for three weeks. Dr. Humphris was appointed to carry on the work at the Asylum during the Superintendent's absence.

Monthly pay-roll of Malulani hospital at Walluku was increased from \$125 to \$127 a month.

President Smith reported that he had requested estimates on a servant's cottage at the Hilo hospital.

George W. Smith reported a letter of thanks from Frank Carr for an American flag sent to Kalaupapa. Another flag was sent up to the Baldwin Home at the request of Brother Emerson of the Hilo hospital, had determined to resign on account of the red-tape imposed by the new Audit Act in having accounts paid. An amended arrangement had been made, however, which had appeased Mr. Turner. This report was made by President Smith.

Mr. Stewart of Erie, Penn., asked to make experiments in the treatment of leprosy. Referred to Committee on Leprosy.

Dr. Rokaku reported an increased prevalence of dysentery in Japan. Mortality had been about 13 per cent. The epidemic was believed to be due to bad water. There had been eight cases of cholera, with five deaths, at Tokyo. The health of Yokohama proper was very good.

President Smith brought up the question: "Shall sanitary matters be placed under Federal control, be retained under territorial management or be divided between the two? It had been presented to the Commission that an arrangement was desirable which would place any conflict of authority. President Smith thought that the matter should be under Federal control, but in the hands of local officers. The Molokai question would have to be decided. No doubt the Commission would visit the Settlement. It had been recommended to the Commission that the medical inspectors of the Hawaiian Government in the Orient had done such good work, be retained under the United States.

Dr. Jordan reported a satisfactory state of health in Hong Kong. The plague had been thoroughly stamped out. A healthy season was now anticipated.

Kapiwa asked the privilege of keeping certain medical preparations for contribution among the people near Keamoa. Applicant is a school teacher, and served a time in the Kamehameha School hospital. Referred to Dr. McGettigan for opinion.

President Smith reported that the Cabinet had decided to proceed at once to lay water pipe and improve the water supply at the Settlement.

BILMARTIN'S SPILL.

His Pace Machines Piled and Bill Was Hurt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12.—The fifteen-mile match race between John S. Johnson and "Pluggin'" Bill Martin saw an ugly spill, caused by one of Martin's triplet teams in taking the pace, cutting straight down the bank rather than obliquely. The quad team which was pacing Martin at the time crashed into the triplet, and machine and riders piled up in a heap. Oldfield, and riders piled up in a heap. Oldfield, if, if not fatally injured.

The accident occurred in the first lap of the fifth mile. The men were riding furiously, with prospects of making a record. Johnson was cut and bruised but gamely pulled himself together and rode on. Martin was also cut about the arms and hands and an old wound on his knee, received on the first day of the meet, was reopened. He, too, mounted and took after Johnson, but his injuries were too severe, and he was compelled to quit in the first lap of the fourteenth mile.

Johnson, leading, covered the first mile in 2:13. Martin took the lead in the second mile and was ahead when the spill came.

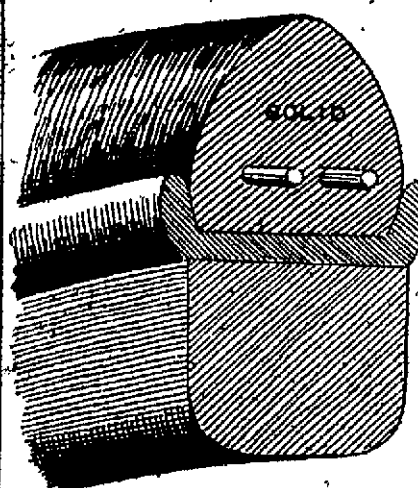
The time for the four miles before the accident was 7:40 2-5. Martin was leading at the end of the thirteenth mile, his time being 25:18. Johnson's time for fifteen miles was 28:55.

Will Build a House

The Y. M. C. A. directorate did not succeed in getting the tent mentioned yesterday, for temporary use at Camp McKinley and decided last night to put up a frame house there instead, at once. It will be but a small affair. Reading and writing tables will be set out in front under the trees. The house can be used to advantage in connection with the permanent tent, which should arrive in a few weeks from the States. And then if a separate camp is established for through troops the tent may be required there instead, leaving the house for the work at Camp McKinley.

A dozen boxes of curios collected by Col. Parker in the Islands were shipped by the Mowera last night to the museum of the Chicago Normal school.

It is learned from Castle & Cooke that the proposal to amalgamate their hardware business with that of the Pacific Hardware Company is in no means closed as yet.



11-4 Inch Solid Rubber Tire, Full Size.

Cushion Tires

specially constructed of a softer yet tough compound, are a combination of the pneumatic and solid. They are more resilient than the solid, but less than the pneumatic. They prevent all noise and clatter and nearly all of vibration. There being no air chamber, there can be no puncture.

+++++

THERE IS NO SECRET ABOUT OUR PROCESS

SCHUMAN'S - Carriage - and - Harness - Repository.

Island Orders Promptly Filled. Fort St., above Club Stables.

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT STREET.



Agents for following

BICYCLES:

THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE

THE UNEXCELLED VICTOR

THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD

THE JUVENILE ELFINE

Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as

Tires, Rims, Spokes, Lamps, etc

If you don't know what, you want our bicycle man, R. C. Geer, will help you out.



G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

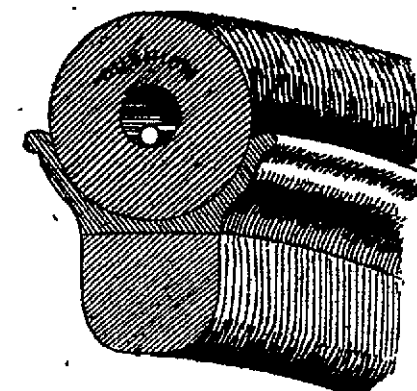
Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
Dr. W. AVERDAE, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Solid Rubber Tires

are unequalled for resilience and durability. We utilize all the latest improvements, besides special devices of our own. Endless wires located within the rubber at high tension securely hold the rubber in the channel. The shape of the rubber and channel prevents the side wear and cutting so common in most other tires, while the patent projecting convex flange effectually protects the felloes from injury, besides presenting a neat and tasty appearance. They cannot come off or get out of the channel.



11-4 Inch Cushion Rubber Tire, Full Size.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
7 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORE

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcers, Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scrofula Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1 lb. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL COURTESY DANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

CHINESE LEAD OFF

Colony Has Hearing Before Commission.

Represented By Attorney F. M. Hatch—Many Questions Asked. Precedent—Two Lawyers.

(From Thursday's Daily).

The interest of the Chinese colony had the floor at the session of the Commission yesterday. It was a field day, but there was not a large attendance. Goo Kim, the Chinese Consular Agent and his deputy, Wong Kwai, were present with their attorney, F. M. Hatch. At once Mr. Hatch was invited to address the Commission. He said that the Chinese stood to suffer more injury from the change of sovereignty than any other nationality, on account of the laws of the United States. There ought to be a distinction made between the Chinese who had been here a great many years and the Chinese against whom United States laws were devised. All that those gentlemen asked was that no discrimination be shown against them. It might fairly be claimed that those Chinese who had been here a long time had vested rights. At the same time he thought they were most disturbed that they had reason to be. They did not ask for a departure from the established policy of the United States with regard to the Chinese. They did not ask that the doors be thrown open to indiscriminate immigration. They thought those who were here when the American flag was raised should be protected in their property interests. Their property holders hoped that to would be no discrimination against them as to their rights to do business and to hold property. They had a desire that those born in the country or naturalized should have the rights of citizenship. That applied to all members of this community, who thought that all who were Hawaiian citizens should have the rights of American citizenship. Speaking for himself as well as for those Chinese men who have been citizens of Hawaii, he thought rights of citizenship should be given to all.

Mr. Morgan—To full citizenship—giving the suffrage? Yes. When once they departed from the regular course the door was opened for arbitrary procedure. There were many aliens here when the flag was raised. The United States took over this country it should take cognizance of the conditions found in Hawaii. The Government of Hawaii had granted rights of citizenship to people of other races but to no moderate extent. Some Chinese were naturalized who had the same rights as any Hawaiian citizen.

What is the exact state of the law regarding Chinese? There has been a very rigid exclusion Act. Beginning eight or ten years ago it has been made more exclusive from year to year until now it is very rigid. Has it been rigidly enforced?

Yes. Provisions were made for the return of Chinese who had already been here. If it had not been rigidly enforced there would have been a great many more here, because there has been a larger demand for laborers. His claim was entirely for present Chinese residents.

Mr. Morgan—Chinese merchants are allowed to enter the United States. At Cullom read the clause in the annexation resolution excluding Chinese in Hawaii from the United States.

Mr. Hatch—They have made no request on that point. They are opposed to any more strict regulations against their going to and from their own country. They want liberty to send their children to China to be educated, also for representatives of mercantile establishments to come here. Without making any attempt to have the policy of the United States changed, they want you to understand what their position would be here if any undue application of those laws were made to them. They have mercantile houses established here for many years, and simply wish that they may continue their business without any more restrictions than now from the rigid Hawaiian Exclusion Act. It was desired that the six months' residence privilege to merchants be preserved. They made their appeal under the impression that the Commission was here to receive recommendations.

How many naturalized Chinamen are in the Islands? Seven hundred and twenty-two have been naturalized.

Have they been discriminated against regarding the franchise? Yes. They only ask for the preservation of the rights they had under the Hawaiian law. Those naturalized men wish to be treated as citizens with the right to come and go—free birth in a given jurisdiction. It simplifies the matter very much that the number is so small. They plea is for civil rights rather than for political rights.

Entirely civil rights. They should not suffer from construction of the resolution, the exact terms of which should be observed.

Mr. Hatch made a legal argument to the effect that Chinese of Hawaiian citizenship ought not to be treated as Chinese under the resolution, but as Hawaiian citizens.

Mr. Cullom asked if they were not claimed as Chinese subjects as soon as they came under the power of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Hatch replied that there was no information here on that point. No claim had ever been made on the Hawaiian Government in that regard. Some had established residence here. Some had intermarried with Hawaiian women and the results had been happy. There were 21,000 Chinese here. He thought that did not include half castes.

Mr. Dole rather thought the number included those of Chinese descent.

Mr. Cullom asked of what race children of Chinese and Hawaiian parents were classified.

Mr. Hatch did not think that had ever been settled. Children born of alien parents in a country were, in some cases he cited, privileged to elect for themselves their allegiance on coming of age. The only ones who should take Hawaiian citizenship were those who were born here and whose parents were Hawaiian.

Mr. Hatch argued the plea of the Chinese rice planters that they should be allowed to introduce Chinese laborers to cultivate rice. They had a large amount invested in the industry. The work was exceedingly laborious, done in the water, and no other race could do it.

Mr. Cullom—You have shut them out yourselves.

Mr. Hatch—No. We have permitted Chinese to come in under restrictions providing that they shall only remain as laborers in the field.

Mr. Morgan inquired, if it was the principle to regard Hawaiian-born children of Chinese as Hawaiians, would it not also apply to the children of Japanese contract laborers?

Mr. Hatch was not aware that any principle had grown up. That referring to the restriction of recent Chinese immigrants to agricultural labor—is a law recently made.

Mr. Morgan asked if it was ever determined under the Constitution who were citizens of Hawaii?

Mr. Dole said it was defined in the Constitution.

Mr. Frear cited a recent United States decision to the effect that all persons born in the United States were its citizens.

Mr. Hatch finally argued that, from the fact that the annexation resolution prevented Chinese from entering other parts of the United States, there was strong reason for the claim that the Chinese here should have special consideration given their vested rights in the country.

Attorney Geo. A. Davis informed the Commission that Honolulu should have

a city government with a mayor and seven aldermen and that the state judiciary should be appointed. Attorney Geo. D. Gear was in favor of an elective judiciary. He agreed with his brother lawyer that in a capital case a jury verdict should be unanimous. Mitchell told the commission how he had been imprisoned "for nothing" sixty days beginning with the opening of the Insurrection in 1895. The open session closed.

Police Inspection.

H. R. Hitchcock, first deputy to Marshal Brown, leaves tomorrow for an official tour of Hawaii and Maui. Mr. Hitchcock will go direct to Hilo, thence to outer districts and afterwards, if there be time on this trip, will go to Maui. It is the purpose of the department to have Deputy Hitchcock travel a good part of the time, calling on deputies and district judges in various sections.

POLYNESIAN LINE.

Men of Money to Have Steamers Call in Here.

NEW YORK—The conquest in the Philippines has led to the incorporation of the Polynesian Steamship Company at Trenton, N. J. The incorporators are Daniel B. Hatch, Charles R. Flint, William M. Ivins and Robert A. C. Smith of this city, Edwin L. Cramp of Philadelphia, J. Lamb Doty of Washington and Camillus G. Kidder of Orange, N. J. The capital stock is \$1,500,000. The company expects to do a large passenger and freight business between San Francisco, Honolulu, Tahiti and the Philippines. It will be the first American line plying between these ports, and the building of the vessels will probably go to the Cramps. A provisional service will be started early next year with two chartered vessels of American registry.

LUSTY OLD AGE.

Are we Growing Shorter Lived?

The Winter of Our Discontent—How to Grow Old Gracefully and Healthfully.

There is no more pitiful sight than a doddering, half imbecile, rheumatic, limping, emaciated and querulous old man or old woman.

And it is so unnecessary. Old age should be quiet, graceful, contented, and full of rest and happiness, and not the pitiful wreck of a once robust manhood.

And it can be attained by simple means.

Every man who reaches the "three score years and ten," should be as Shakespeare's creation was:

"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty."

For in my youth I never did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood, Nor did not with unwhimsical forehead

show signs of weakness and debility; Therefore my age is as a lusty winter, Frosty, but kindly.

Many strong men often die early, not because their vital forces are exhausted, but because they abuse their powers, waste their energies, and break down their constitutions.

Hence, careful people often live long, while people who are robust but rash, go down to early graves.

But strange as it may seem, many men and women, by adopting the right means, have been able to overcome dangerous ailments that would have killed the strongest man. With care, they have eventually gained a remarkable degree of health and vigor.

When one reaches the age of 40, care is necessary.

From birth to the age of 30, the growth and nourishment of the body is in excess of the waste.

From 30 to 40 we remain about stationary; waste and nutrition about equally balanced.

But at and after 40, nature commences to tear down faster than she builds up.

To be sure it is only a little at a time, but the process is going on just the same.

Our kidneys now have extra work to do in throwing off the poisons and impurities that result from this wasting process.

This is why rheumatism is so common in men past 40.

This is why Kidney Disease that did not before show many symptoms, now breaks forth in falling eyesight, weakness, torpor and droop.

This is why you ought to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and ease the strain upon these overworked and much neglected organs.

"Out of sight out of mind," is nowhere so true as it is with the Kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will help you to a frothy, but a happy and hearty old age.

Besides, they cause the Kidneys to filter out acid out of the blood, and thus both prevent and cure Rheumatism, that curse of advancing years.

These Pills are not for the Bowels—they are NOT common purgative pills, they do not weaken. They are for the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and for these organs only. If you want to drive a nail, do you use a saw? No. You use the proper tool for each purpose, and so it should be in medicine.

When you have any of the symptoms of Kidney Disease, such as Backache, you should get the medicine which is intended to cure such troubles.

And when you want to get Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, be sure and ask for the right kind. "Doan's" is an easy name to remember, but in remembering that, remember that the word "Backache" belongs in the full name.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and refuse to take anything but just what you ask for.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale generally for 50c per box, and six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

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TRUTH—FREEDOM

A Striking Sermon by the Rev. C. W. Hill

Teachings of Wise Men and the Christ—Contrasts—Individuals and Nations.

John 8th Chap., 12th verse—"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Every author has a certain word, or number of words peculiar to himself. You can often recognize your favorite author by his favorite words but you cannot understand him until you understand the meaning which he gives to those words. The author of the fourth gospel makes use of words which are characteristic and vital. That word is "truth." But it is necessary to know what he means by "truth."

Mark the contrast between the teachings of Solomon and those of Christ. Solomon uttered proverbs which are the universal verdict of mankind but he simply stated them; he was not an incarnation of them. He violated many of them; he could not say "I am the proverb." His proverbs had no living force behind them. Not so with the teachings of Christ. He brought his life into harmony with what he taught. Truth was not to him a set of ideas, but a process of action; himself was the truth.

With this definition of what truth is, we are now prepared to see what it does; and contemplate the liberty which it confers. Liberty is defined by Webster as "ability to do what one pleases." Whatever confers this ability, confers liberty. This is precisely what Christ does. He brings into the world two ways of making men free, which may be contrasted. When Peter was in prison an angel opened the doors and led him forth. He was made free by the power of God. One way made free by an external force, which removed the bonds; the other, by internal ability, which made him superior to the bonds. The latter is Christ's method of liberation. It is by the power of truth wrought into the character.

What is true of individuals is true also of nations. When Professor Huxley visited the United States some years ago, he was asked as to his opinion of the fitness of the American people for self government. His reply was "The fitness of the American people for self government is primarily a matter of education and moral character. It is not what you do for a people but what you render them capable of doing for themselves that constitutes their liberty."

The same principle is illustrated in Utah. Fifteen years ago the masses of ignorance and superstition of Mormonism began to be penetrated by free schools and Christian education. In the fifteen years that have passed thousands of youths have grown up under that influence so far as they are concerned, the spell of Mormonism is broken. They know the truth and the truth has made them free.

Our principle is now illustrated. In Cuba the bondage of Spain is broken, but Cuba is by no means free, and will not be until she receives the light of truth. God has opened the door of civilization and the light of truth upon us to enter with the light of civilization and education.

Milton describes the archangel Uriel as descending to the earth on a sunbeam. Milton's figure is well chosen. The truth of God is the beam of light by which the High and Holy One who inhabits eternity descends to choose the night of darkness into the day-dawn of freedom, and say to all the nations of the earth "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

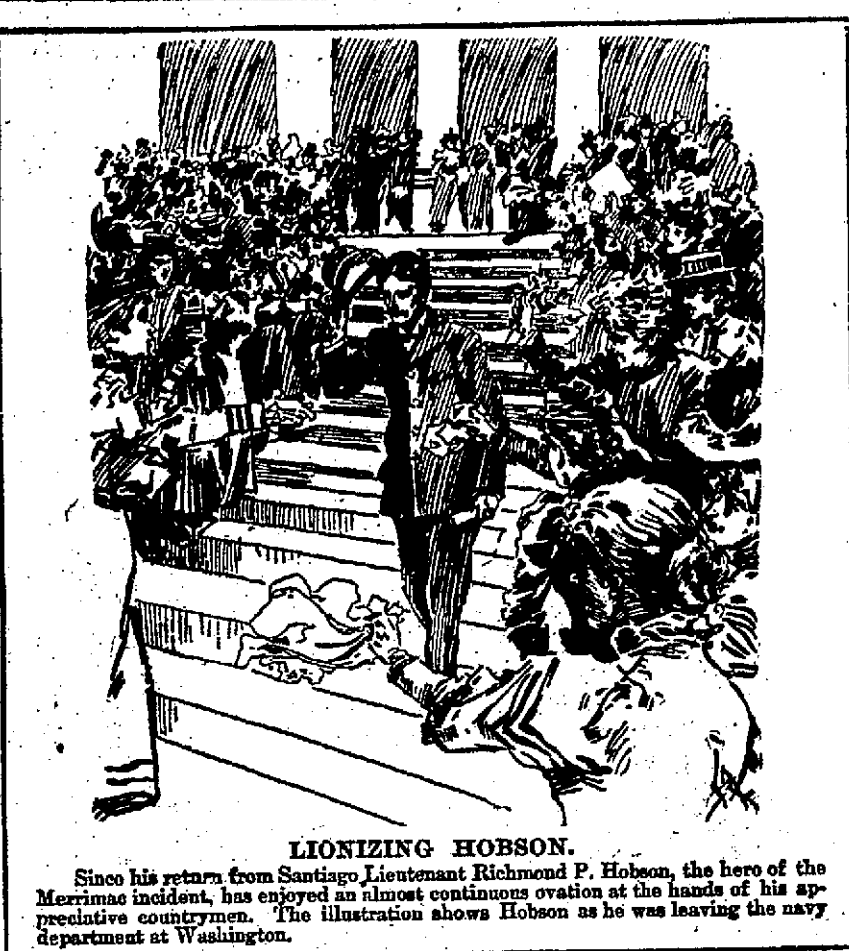
Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established over 40 years. In every form of all Chemicals and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE



LIONIZING HOBSON. Since his return from Santiago, Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac incident, has enjoyed an almost continuous ovation at the hands of his appreciative countrymen. The illustration shows Hobson as he was leaving the navy department at Washington.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH Is what we would like.



Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States

The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just received direct from England

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,

Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board

Palettes and Vouga's Studies,

Jandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,

Wade and Butcher's Razors,

Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains,

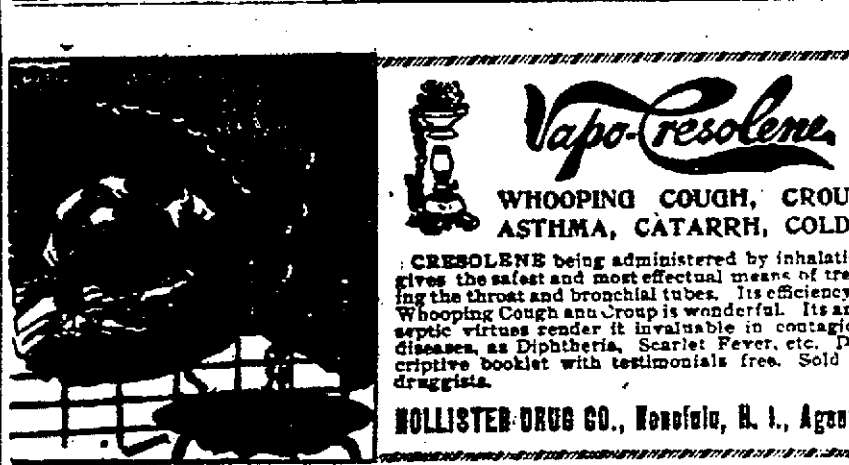
and a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.



WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLINE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency is Whoooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents

Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

To Make Money Go Farthest In Furniture.

Of course you want to see your money do full duty, and the chances are that you are puzzled to know whom to believe when all are crying "Our prices are lowest." It is evident that our values must be as great as others give or we could not stay in business, but there must be some other cause for the large and steady increase of our business. We assign two reasons to it. Our stock is larger and better assorted than others show. Our prices are a shade lower.

This is daily demonstrated by the number of prospective buyers we entertain. Just at present there is a large influx of people to these shores, who, if they find the conditions exist such as they wish, will eventually settle in Hawaii. To these we wish to say that our time is wholly at your disposal if you wish to look over our stock and prices. There is no compulsion about buying.

If you see what you want, we feel confident that our prices will be right.

To Business Men:

If you are a recent comer and intend opening an office, come to us for your office furniture, such as

ROLL-TOP DESKS, CHAIRS, ETC.

We carry a large assortment of desks and chairs and have no fear but what we can suit you in quality and price.

Remember, nothing makes so favorable an impression as a well furnished office.

Our repair department is run on the saving-to-you plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on US—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAY

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.

COMMISSION PLANS.

We urge our readers to put little, if any, dependence upon the street talk regarding the plans or theories of the U. S. Commissioners, regarding the future government of this territory. The views of the Commissioners will not take definite shape at present, simply because the Commissioners are at present only thinking and discussing. It is quite probable that before making a report to Congress they will discuss their views with President McKinley. This is simply an opinion in the matter. Sensible men can generally be counted on to take a sensible course. In a matter which may possibly involve a new departure from the "traditions," there will be no haste on the part of the Commissioners to advance crude opinions.

THE ARGONAUT REVERSES THE SUPREME COURT.

The amateur who for economical reasons, does up the law literature of the Argonaut (San Francisco) plays havoc, in its issue of August 22nd, with the Supreme Court, denounces the advertiser and sneers at Hawaii, which it calls a territory with a small t, instead of a big T.

Several weeks ago, the Argonaut cited a decision of Judge Morrow, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in which it was stated by the Court that:

"Congress may legislate in accordance with the special needs of each (territorial) locality, and vary its regulations to meet the circumstances of the people."

Thereupon the amateur of the Argonaut declared that Congress could exclude undesirable Hawaiians from the United States, and "full blooded Hawaiians might be confined to Hawaii." The amateur finished by declaring that this decision "will mark a new epoch in Federal jurisprudence."

The Advertiser replied that this decision was not a fundamental one, that the court that made it was an "inferior" one, and, moreover, that the Supreme Court had, in the Dred Scott case, declared that the citizens of territories were on the same footing as the citizens of the States, in the protection guaranteed by the Constitution.

The amateur of the Argonaut now retorts in the issue of August 22nd, that: "No such declaration was ever made by the United States Supreme Court concerning citizens of a territory," and the Advertiser is challenged to cite any case expressing this opinion.

The amateur evidently has never read the case of Dred Scott vs. Sandford, 19 How. U. S. Reports. It is one of the celebrated cases decided by that great court. The court says on page 448: (The amateur can verify the quotation.)

"A power, therefore in the General Government to obtain and hold colonies and dependent territories, over these. He firmly believed that wealth, as a rule, was created by the optimists, who establish new enterprises, but he said that the course of events showed that prices were periodically rising above true values and it invariably gave the "bears" a chance to make will. The late Jay Gould was one of which it (Congress) might legislate without restriction would be inconsistent with its own existence, in its present form."

Referring (page 450) to the power of Congress to act according to its own discretion in governing the territories, the Supreme Court says that no power to go govern has been granted by the Constitution. Its language is:

"It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States, and places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with the citizens of the States and guards them as firmly and plainly against any inroads which the General Government might attempt under the plea of implied or incidental powers."

This decision is the law of the land, until reversed by the court itself. It is highly improbable that the court will do this on the interpretation of the Argonaut or its amateur.

The Advertiser in the article criticized by the Argonaut alluded to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, that rendered the astonishing speech decision, as an "inferior" court. Thereupon the amateur of the Argonaut retorts:

"If the Honolulu Advertiser leaves that the Circuit Court of Appeals is an inferior tribunal, it will have to learn more of our Federal procedure

and Federal tribunals—when it becomes Americanized."

Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution reads:

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

As the Circuit Appellate Courts are not the Supreme Court, it follows that they are "inferior" courts, and are so designated.

It is rather amusing that the Argonaut and its amateur need more "Americanizing" in the knowledge of the courts created by the Constitution than the humble Advertiser, that has been published for less time than a month on American soil.

We may now expect some more "horse-shed" opinions from the Argonaut's amateur. Its purpose is not to give out any really sound opinions in Hawaiian affairs, but to "make it hot" for all of the late annexationists, and especially stir up the natives here to the belief that Congress will "foot ball" them in every direction.

"BULLS" AND "BEARS."

The old Wall street operators say that out of one thousand men who speculate in stocks, at least eight hundred of them are optimists or "bulls." The other 200 or less are pessimists or "bears." The operators in the grain pits confirm this statement. The farmers who speculate in their own wheat, or dabble in the grain market are "bulls" or optimists. The great majority of men who speculate in cotton are "bulls." The cotton planters as a class believe in a rising market, and generally lose by it. The Rocky mountain States are peopled with very many thousands of unfortunate men, each one of whom believes he will soon find a rich gold mine. He too is a "bull" in his disposition. While the "bull" or optimistic feeling is to a large extent a matter of temperament, it is also created by education and surroundings. A "bear" or pessimist operates, or makes his money out of declining markets. It is in only a few articles that the "bear" movement can be practically used. Speculating on depressions requires peculiar commercial conditions and arrangements. The bull has an abiding faith that the price of his purchase will always rise on his hands, and that Providence will ring a bell when it is time to sell.

There are a few men of mixed temperament who are bulls and bears at large profits on a falling market. The difficulty was in a man's temperament and education. Only rare men, with the shifting capacities of Dr. Jeckyl and Mr. Hyde, make these sudden transmutations from "bulls" to "bears" or vice versa.

The stock exchanges admirably illustrate the influence of the "Crowd" or the course of popular movements. The great operators well understand how men can be stampeded, like a herd of horses or cattle, into a bull movement. It is done in pretty much the same way as the Indians start the stampede. It has happened a thousand times on every exchange, that a worthless stock is put up to figures that are absurdly high, simply by starting the crowd. And the crowd consists of men who claim to be clever, and often are very capable. It is the same mental manifestation exhibited occasionally by the "Dunkers" a very sober religious sect, in the Virginia mountains and other places. In moments of religious frenzy in their camp meetings, they imagine that the Devil is near by, and they chase him to the trees, and the congregation of old farmers may be seen trying to climb the pine trees in order to kill him in the tops. So men in the operator crowd, will deal with their own hard earned money as if dollars were merely beans and to be had for the asking.

The ground swell of these movements is optimism which continues until it is suddenly checked by fright, and the "bulls" sell out or are sacrificed, and at once put for the woods. The old experienced in working these stampedes understanding well the nature of the crowd, give it some period of rest, and then start another bull stampede.

The essential characteristics in all speculations are the same but the manifestations are varied by each particular case, whether it is stocks or grain or cotton, or oil.

One of the very oldest of the veteran stock operators said that when the market was wild and the surging crowd was buying everything in sight he noticed that each one of the multitude claimed to be himself, very calm and rational and criticized the rest of the crowd for its loss of head.

When the chert or yellow fever or stock gambling gets hold of a community, or a class of men Reason packs its trunk and goes off for an outing. The crowd feels like anything it likes, and the first lamp post it can find.

Stern object on is made to the new beach road on the ground that the unpretentious structure will mar the vista.

EXPANSION.

The very divergent views about the expansion of the boundaries of the United States are largely due to temperament and not to careful reasoning. It is the "bull" temperament that is in favor of expansion. It is the "bear" temperament that is in favor of restriction.

Two men, equally intelligent, patriotic and well informed, will, on the same state of facts, entirely disagree in conclusions. The courts are full of contradictory decisions, simply because different judges, able and honest, have very different temperaments. Habit and environment also change and modify temperaments somewhat. Self interest is, as well, decidedly influential.

It is already evident that the people of the older and thickly settled parts of the Mainland are conservative and rather disinclined to favor expansion. The men of the younger States, the restless, those who believe that there are great fortunes for them in another place, or in new countries, are in favor of expansion. The great army of men that has been moving westward from the Ohio river, during the last half century, has reached the Pacific, and wishes to jump it at a bound. These men are willing to annex anything in sight, from Siberia to the South Pole, if there is any money in it. They believe sincerely that the American people can regulate and govern any community, whether it is that of Hawaii or the whole of Africa.

Even if the policy of expansion may have danger in it, those who oppose it are governed as much by their fears and apprehensions as by reason. It is not in accordance with traditions that the nation crosses the seas. But there is nothing intrinsically dangerous in it. The anti-expansionists do not believe that the Federal Government can wisely govern colonies and territories. It certainly has not in the past, and experience is so far against it. But the evolution of the nation is gradually, very gradually; indeed, developing in its officers. It is merely a question of time when the Nation can govern well colonies and territories.

As the Nation stands today, there can be no rigid policies. It is the age of surprising changes, due to new thought and quick transportation.

In many of the new relations created by these novel conditions, the nation is as much a pioneer in political science, foreign and domestic, as the electricians are in the application of electricity.

The policy of expansion is one that should be moulded by the wisdom of the hour and not by the simple traditions of the past. But temperaments and personal interests have too large a share in forming it, and may not do it well.

ONE HALF AN ANGLO-SAXON TO THE SQUARE MILE.

What our laws should be in the future, just how we should be governed, who should have the franchise, and what Congress ought to do in the premises are, of course, vastly important matters to us, at least.

But there is another and perhaps still more important matter, namely, who, and of what kind, shall be the people that are to be governed by these laws. Ought the Commission authorized by Congress, to consider this matter, and to shape legislation, if it can, so as to wisely secure the "right kind" of people? Or is the question of the future population, a secondary affair?

There is in this city today an American with his wife and children, a representative of the average settler, and possessed of moderate means. He desires to obtain land on this island of Oahu. To his surprise, he finds that before the flag has been flying one month, available land is not for sale, or is held at fabulous prices.

Here is the situation. The area of the island of Oahu is 360,000 acres or 600 square miles. If 2,000 acres are deducted for the site of the city of Honolulu, and the 29,920 inhabitants of this city are deducted from the 40,205 inhabitants of the island, of Oahu, there remains 358,000 acres of land, and 10,285 people upon it, or about 15 persons to the square mile, outside of the city. Porto Rico has 240 persons to the square mile.

The Americans, Germans and English on this island number 2,031, and of these 2,820 live in the city, leaving 201 Anglo-Saxons upon about 600 square miles. This is at the rate of less than one-half an Anglo-Saxon to the square mile outside of the city. At present we make no reference to the Portuguese on the island. Their condition will be considered hereafter.

And now comes this American immigrant, who salutes the flag, and asks the privilege of increasing the Anglo-Saxon population to something more than one-half a man to the

square mile. He finds that he really is not wanted, but about 5,000 Asiatic laborers are eagerly wanted. He looks today over many thousands of acres which, under a liberal policy adopted by the whole community, should invite him to a homestead, with irrigation facilities attached to it, and he finds these acres are only a wilderness, under long leases. As an individual, he is helpless. If he chooses to abandon the position of an "independent farmer," which is the inspiring theme of the Fourth of July orations, he is perhaps welcome to the sugar plantation on fair "business terms," but under a leasehold interest. That is, he must pass directly or indirectly under corporate rule.

We studiously avoid any attack on the great sugar plantations, on which we all live and move and have our being. The men who control them, and who are gradually absorbing the lands are, as business morals go, justified in appropriating every square foot of land on the island, even if it results in the creation of a few rich proprietors and a numerous class of laborers without "homes." To seriously ask these men to check great commercial enterprises for "the sake of humanity" or in the interests of a "higher civilization" would be simply Sunday school business. The world has not been keyed up to such regenerate proceedings. Only the State, or the general community behind the State, can do it or ever does do it.

Perhaps the day has passed for reconstructing our land system. The history of all communities is that when the social problems become complicated the complications are thrust one side, and allowed to take their own course. Then these complicated problems, like the anti-rent riots of New York State, under the old Patroon system end in mischief, or like the anti-leasehold quarrels of Australia end in radical legislation.

The Commission should understand the situation. It would be wise for it to provide, if possible, some legislation which may at some period in the future deal with the subject. It is a most troublesome issue, and cannot, we presume, be dealt with wisely by the present Commission. In the meantime, after sixty years of American dominance, there is less than one-half an American to the square mile on Oahu, and there seems to be only a slight chance of making even three-quarters of a man to the square mile.

DRED SCOTT CASE.

Several inquiries are made about the "Dred Scott" decision, alluded to yesterday in these columns. Briefly stated it is this: Dred Scott was a slave. At one time his master had taken him into what was called free territory, that is, territory where slavery did not exist as a fact. He had also been taken into a free State at one time. He brought a proceeding before the courts to establish his right to freedom. When the case reached the Supreme Court of the United States, it was carefully considered by the judges, and the majority of the court held that Dred was a negro and a slave, and therefore he was not a person or a citizen, and could not sue in the Federal courts.

The decision of the case against Dred Scott created intense excitement among the "abolitionists." It largely contributed to the political excitement that provoked the Civil war. It was discussed on the stump, and in every boys' debating society in the Northern States. It caused personal encounters between the "free soil" students in Yale college, and the students from the slave States. The Constitution had clearly recognized property in slaves, but the Abolitionists and free soil men claimed that it did not. Garrison said that the Constitution was only a "league with hell."

As the Dred Scott case settled the law that a "nigger" had no standing in any Federal court, it sharply defined the issues between freedom and slavery.

The decision of the case involved, more or less, the relation of the territories to the general Government. The Court held, among other things, that Congress held all acquired territory as a trustee for the people of the United States, and therefore Congress was bound to legislate for the territories, and govern them, as the people of the States were governed. It said that although Congress had the power, under the Constitution, to make "rules and regulations" for the territories, it could not deprive the people of a territory of the right to trial by jury. Congress had, according to the letter of the Constitution the right to deprive them of jury trials, but the Court interpreted this provision to mean that Congress must govern the territories in the same way, substantially, as the people of the States govern themselves. It referred, however, only to the fundamental right. The decision recognized the power of Congress to make different laws for different ter-

ritories in matters that do not involve fundamental principles.

The force and legal value of the Dred Scott case ended when the Constitution was amended by the abolition of slavery. The principles of the decision stand and indicate the relation of this territory to the Federal Government.

COMMISSIONER BROWN'S LETTER.

The valuable letter of Mr. J. F. Brown, published in these columns on the 27th, should be circulated throughout the United States. Its semi-official character gives it much weight. No one, for a moment questions, Mr. Brown's thorough knowledge of the subject, and his impartiality.

Some of our authoritative publications during the last few years contain statements which are not consistent with Mr. Brown's statements. Too many on the Mainland have been led to believe that here is a land flowing with milk and honey. A statement that "tropical fruits grow luxuriantly in the Hawaiian Islands" leads the tenderfoot to believe that there must be money in it. While these statements have been published far and wide by correspondents and in official documents, another fact, namely, that our local markets were supplied with oranges, peaches, pears, grapes and other tropical fruits from San Francisco distant 2,000 miles, has not been stated. If it had been the person proposing to emigrate would naturally ask the why and the wherefore.

As Mr. Brown says, the cream of the Government lands has passed into private hands, "and long leases have been made covering the most valuable Government and Crown lands."

A pessimist will see in these words something ominous—something very like a death knell to any true American civilization here.

Here is an area of 6,000 square miles with a population of about 20,000 Europeans, including Portuguese, and the rest of the population a "draw back" as many pronounced Americans say, to our civilization.

Over against this is Porto Rico with about one-half the area of these islands and a population of 784,700, all resident and fixed, and not a "draw back." With these figures before us, the handful of our own highly civilized people contrasted with the half million in Porto Rico, Mr. Brown tells us what the condition of our land system is, and with the raising of the flag, he is forced in the conscientious discharge of his duty to shout over to the Mainland a halt, and virtually tell the people who have been encouraged to believe that Uncle Sam would give a home to all that wished to live in this Paradise, that the Paradise has the blight of long leases over its best lands.

The fact stated by Mr. Brown that "so far as cane lands and sugar cultivation is concerned, there is practically no opening except for large capitalists, and for few, if any of those," may be complacently received by the insiders, those who have shrewdly, and in accordance with law and usage, secured the only available lands. People from the Mainland who are now excluded may seek Cuba.

The vital, the important question is, when will you, when can you, put the average American farmer on these islands, he who in every stump speech on the Fourth of July is proudly called the "back bone" of the American nation, and quite as important as the starting of new plantations.

A PHILIPPINES ARGUMENT.

The New York Sun furnishes a calculation of the entire expenses of the Spanish war including pensions, interest, loss of time by soldiers, and places it at \$945,000,000. It bases its estimate on the cost incurred in the Civil War. Much of the estimate is conjectural, but has a basis of fact. On this ground the Sun insists that the Philippines must be retained as indemnity.

THE PASSING HOUR.

If the Commission could bear town talk it would learn a whole heap about itself.

Rapid Transit would be appreciated by the soldiers and the Rapid Transit would appreciate the soldiers.

Looking at the map, one would say the State of Texas would require for the Executive chair a man about the size of ex-Governor Hogg.

It is decreed that in future there shall be little, if any wood, in ships of the American Navy. There is nothing wooden about the officers or men.

Of the latest and most successful Boys in Blue feast given at the Executive building grounds it may be said with entire frankness "The women did it."

A decree has been issued by Abdul Hamid that bicycling for women is immoral. A man with three or four hundred wives would naturally take that view of it.

The Commission has patience to a commendable degree. It is a proper forum and not without the keepline

Yankee interrogation point, together with aptitude for instantly separating the wheat and the chaff.

It is a happy thing that there are no mining stocks here for Exchange listing and that the Association will probably resent any proposal to handle such wild cat paper.

Some people seem to think change of sovereignty means revolution, with bells and earthquakes. Hysteria in Governmental affairs has had too many innings here already.

The local partisan political movement seems to remain a fledgling. The ideal organization here just now would be a big, honest, Good Government Club or League. With anything else it would be difficult to escape bossism.

Our own Blimartin, the wheel race "plunger," is described as having been the hero of the great L. A. W. meeting at Indianapolis. In several spills he was seriously cut up and jarred, but still came out for the word and rode gamely.

Dispatches aver that England has bought up no less than 70,000 tons of coal from a Virginia company and will take much more, all to be carried to various stations in British hulks. One vessel, the Indra, took a cargo of 9,150 tons to Singapore.

It is believed that Col. Barber, as commandant of the United States garrison here, may be depended upon to co-operate most heartily and earnestly with the civil authorities in the suppression of any signs of lawlessness on the part of enlisted men.

It is wondered now if all the interviews and letters sent from here by the San Francisco Examiner's special commissioners lately were bogus, the same as the matter printed with the likeness and signature of British Acting Commissioner and Consul General Kenny.

If the Government at Washington, on the very best recommendations obtainable, can devise better systems for the direction and maintenance of sanitary or health protection than Hawaii already has, it will do something most remarkable. The present administration in this department is highly satisfactory and effective.

In a few days there will be official Exchange quotations on stocks. In the meantime it is hoped pardon will be extended to the culprit in hiding responsible for a wrong figure published. It is funny, though, to learn that to correct the very apparent error it was necessary to make certified statements in writing and resort to affidavits.

Natives and Chinese, re future control in these islands, are "getting together" with a celerity creditable to the intelligence and alertness of both races. The native Hawaiians have had considerable superficial political training. The Chinese have slowly absorbed the results of experience and fruits of observation and calculate to a nicety.

"Well done," with sincere best wishes, may be said to the men who, as Company E and F members have practically been the Hawaiian Government garrison military force for five years and a half. Individually the men are far above the average and as soldiers they have received from time to time the highest commendation of capable critics.

According to the San Francisco papers the First California did about all the land work at Manila. They did their share bravely, of course, but among the other commands mentioned as being in action are the Montana, Colorado, Nebraska and Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Utah Artillery, the Astor Battery and the Twenty-third, Fourteenth and other regulars.

In the constant movement of comparatively large bodies of troops here now we have the genuine "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching." The tread is rhythmic and the men are a fine looking lot of fellows. Just at dusk the tin cup sounding against the bayonet scabbards suggests the music of the distant cowbell, dear to every person from down on the farm.

The N. G. H. boys who have just retired from active service say they were willing to try dodging bullets at any time, but never supposed that they would have the pleasure of dodging bouquets. The plan to give each member of E and F the pay of a month on the substantial ground of local business precedent has met with the favor of a number of officials and many citizens.

The Commission which is to recommend legislation for the control and government of the Hawaiian Islands as territory of the United States invites advice. The stay of the Commission here is limited. The time to come for expression of dissatisfaction and regret is the space that Bill Nye contemplated when he remarked: "Enjoy yourselves while you live, for you'll be a long time dead."

An exhaustive bulletin on the percentage of failures and successes in business has been published by the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The figures are that 95 per cent of the ordinary business ventures meet with disaster. The parties who engage fail at once or somehow go out of business. It is worth knowing that the reverse is true in agricultural pursuits, the failures being only 5 per cent.

The Warner Miller Nicaragua Canal survey made the distance of the work but 120 miles. There were to be three locks and the time required for traversing was to be twenty-eight hours. Now if all the political sub-divisions on the Mainland will agree to do their share, Hawaii will do hers and the improvement for the United States and commerce at large can be accomplished without delay and quite handsily.

FOR CANE LAND

Request of Trustees for Right to Make Lease.

New Plantation-Rental Value Given.
Fourth Day of Boundary Case.
Carter vs. Norris.

Another suit against G. W. Lincoln and mechanic's lien against the new house of Henry E. Cooper in Manoa valley has been filed. S. K. Kaha is the complainant. The bill is for painting and amounts to \$240.12. J. Q. Wood for plaintiff.

Monday, September 19, 1898, at 10 o'clock, has been set as the time for hearing the case of M. F. Scott and Nettie L. Scott vs. Esther N. Pillip and others, bill for partition. L. A. Thurston for plaintiffs; W. R. Castle, J. A. Magoon, Kinney & Ballou and James K. Kauiia, attorneys for certain defendants.

H. Focke and Cecil Brown, trustees of the estate of the late James Gay, have petitioned the Circuit Court to approve a lease of a part of said land to B. F. Dillingham for sugar plantation purposes. There are between 600 and 700 acres in the tract. Rent is to be one-twentieth part of sugar or other produce grown on the land, provided three-fourth of it is in cultivation; if less than three-fourths is cultivated the rent shall be \$10 per acre per annum for the uncultivated parts.

John D. Willard, a native of Kearney, Nebraska, has applied to the Supreme Court for license to practice law in the courts of Hawaii.

The Lucas-Perry case had its fourth day in the Circuit Court yesterday.

Seventeen estate and civil matters are on the calendar to come up today. J. O. Carter has entered suit against Col. S. Norris to recover the sum of \$2,500, alleged to be due as commissions for the sale of Kahuku Ranch to the Hawaiian Sugar Co. In a suit of the Sugar Co. named against Col. Norris for specific performance, or to compel him to execute a sale, the latter denies that he authorized Mr. Carter to sell the property. Evidence of authorization, to be used in both cases, will come out in the new matter.

MAUI MATTERS.

Letter Detailing Social and Tourist Affairs.

MAUI, Aug. 27.—During Monday, the 22nd, the largest "crater" party of the season visited Haleakala under the guidance of C. H. Dickey. In the party were Col. Parker, Misses Dillon, Camp, Ward, Zeigler, Krusen, Swickard, Angela Crook and Irene Crook, Messrs. C. H. Dickey, L. Crook, S. Crook, J. Bailey, Babbitt and Fred Alexander. Monday night the party slept at "Craigielea"; Tuesday all excepting Col. Parker and Misses Dillon and Irene Crook went into the crater and visited the "bottomless pit." Pele's pignen, Snake Cave, etc., and Wednesday the entire party returned to Makawao. Three men spent Tuesday night in Hunter's Cave; another three were lost in the crater and did not return to Craigielea until midnight. A portion of the party, including Col. Parker, spent Tuesday night at Olinda House. The entire history of the excursion is quite exciting.

Guests at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's, Makawao, recently were Mrs. Lees, Miss Ethel Damon, Julie Damon, Maggie Mossman and Julia Perry.

Frank Baldwin returned to Haiku from New Haven on Wednesday, the 24th.

Today, the 27th, Mrs. H. G. Alexander and Miss Nellie Alexander will return to Honolulu.

The Maui Japanese seem to be great "sports"—especially in regard to horse races. Today, at Kokomo, two Japanese farmers will run their ponies for a purse of \$200. On September 3d the Japanese will have another race day in Kulu.

Wednesday evening, the 24th, a very pleasant dancing party was given at Mrs. C. H. Dickey's, Haiku.

Friday evening, the 26th, Mrs. W. O. Aiken, of Hamakapoko entertained Makawao young people with progressive "42." It was a "green" party—the parlors being profusely decorated with ferns and other potted plants. It was a most enjoyable function.

John Fleming, time-keeper of Paia plantation, departs today for a three months' vacation at the Coast. Frank Baldwin will take his place during the interim.

Vale squareface.

In one of the out of the way districts on one of the other Islands a number of native petty officials were loth to subscribe, on August 12, to allegiance to the United States. One of the natives present who believed in taking the oath approached the haole official in charge with the suggestion that a heavy treat of gin be introduced into the proceedings. This made the American warm and he replied: "The United States is not run on squareface schedule and the man who doesn't care to come in under Old Glory can stay out."

Arizona's Captain.

Capt. J. Barneson, who is in command of the Arizona, began life as a seaman in 1875 on the Australian coast. For five years—from 1880 to 1885—he sailed between London and Sydney, New South Wales. At the end of this period he took command of the ship George Thompson, running to Puget Sound, thereafter sailing between America and Australia until 1891, when he engaged in the shipping business on the Sound. For three years he was Pilot Commissioner in the State of Washington, and for four years he served as Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner. His home is at Fort Townsend, where he was the agent for Renton, Holmes & Co. of San Francisco.

GARNISHEE FAILS

New Audit Act Heads Off Bill Collectors.

Action Against Auditor—Thrown Out—Sharp Criticism of the Law is Made.

The new Audit Act has thrown a bomb into the camp of bill collectors. Under it there appears no way of garnishing the wages of a Government employee. Heretofore proceedings were taken directly against the department employing the delinquent. That worked all right. Now, however, salaries are paid by warrants on the Auditor and must, under the law, be made out in full.

"Mahuka vs. E. Devanschelle and H. Laws, auditor, garnishee," was the title of a case brought up in the District Court Wednesday. After the usual hearing Judge Wilcox ruled that the garnishee named could not be held liable, because he was not the employer of defendant and had no discretion in the disposition of defendant's wages.

In a speech made on the floor of the House of Representatives here a few months ago it was claimed that the Audit Act subsequently becoming a law, would save to the Government the big sum of at least \$75,000 annually in clerk hire. There are no signs yet of any saving to amount to anything and all the clerks in all the offices are complaining that the act causes more work and trouble than they had under the old system. It is asserted that the law is beautiful in theory, but a cumbersome method in practice. One remark made is that some amendments insisted upon by the Cabinet impaired the promised efficiency of the act.

A HAPPY WEDDING.

Union for Life of Well Known Young People.

St. Andrews Cathedral was well filled yesterday evening by invited guests to witness the marriage of Mr. Olaf Lauritz Sorenson to Miss St. Clair Franka Nickelsen, both well known young people of this city.

The church was very prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens and several bouquets of flowers stood on the altar.

The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock and was performed according to the ritual of the American Episcopal church by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. As the bridal party marched up the center aisle to the chancel the choir of the Second Congregation sang the hymn, "How Welcome Was the Call." Wray Taylor presided at the organ and during the ceremony played "O Promise Me" and other selections.

The bride was given away by her cousin, Mr. Omstead. Miss Kuluanu Ward acted as maid of honor and the Misses Helen Sorenson and Soper as bridesmaids. Mr. W. Armstrong was best man and Messrs. Arthur Wall and Norman Halstead, groomsmen. The two latter also officiated as ushers in conjunction with Chas. Weight and A. C. Mackintosh.

After the register had been signed the newly-married couple and party left the Cathedral to the strains of the Lohengrin Bridal March. Later a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. C. W. Ashford, which was attended by quite a number of invited guests. The house was tastefully decorated.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson leave this morning on the Kinau, for Kaunakakai, to spend their honeymoon and will be absent about a week, after which they will reside in their new home on Wilder Avenue.

Y. M. C. A. Notice.

Any member or friend of the Association who can contribute either late newspapers or magazines, tables for writing, chairs or testaments for use in the Association Army tent will please report to the general secretary, H. E. Coleman, at once. These things are to be used in the new Association to be started at Camp McKinley.

Ex-Queen's Birthday.

Liliuokalani will receive from 11 o'clock this morning in honor of her 60th birthday. She will be presented during the ceremonies with a handsome Bible and memorial from those who took part in the rebellion of 1895.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

HUNTING BAD MEN

Lawless Soldiers Will Be Punished If Discovered.

Official Effort to Apprehend the Robbing Quintette—Gen. King Awaiting Orders.

Gen. King and Col. Barber deplore most deeply the act of certain soldiers in robbing a Chinese storekeeper in Manoa Valley Tuesday night, and the most diligent efforts are being made to detect the guilty parties. Officers at the Park were taken into a conference yesterday morning and rigidly questioned concerning their men. It developed that the troops from the Arizona are clear, for the reason that they wore only blue blouses with white helmets that night. The raiders described by the Chinese were clothed otherwise.

Col. Barber now believes that some of his men are the guilty parties, and is worried and angry about the matter. If they are apprehended, as will likely be the case, they will be shown up in the most complete and humiliating manner possible. Col. Barber feels with the whole city that a few such marauders will demoralize a camp, and that they should be dealt with promptly and severely.

The Company from the New York regiment did not come in yesterday and may not until the Scandia arrives. It may then be found necessary to move the whole regiment into town, if arrangements can be made for them, to make room at Camp McKinley for the Scandia's troops. This is on the assumption that the Arizons and Scandia troops are to stop here.

Gen. King is anxious to go on to Manila. He likes Honolulu, but yearns for more active military service. Naturally he is waiting for news by the Scandia most impatiently.

Gen. Merriam and his son, the lieutenant, are both indisposed. The warm climate seems to disagree with them.

There are no signs yet of the occupancy of the Bungalow by Col. Barber or any of his officers, though it is said they desire to have headquarters there. At the headquarters of the N. G. H. there still remains on duty constantly the clerk who was with Capt. Schaefer, the adjutant. It is likely that in time the First New York will have a considerable official establishment in the Bungalow, though for the present the N. G. H. and the Officers' Club will continue to have accommodations.

Month's Pay Ma na Wahi.

The proposal, first made by Capt. E. W. Zeigler, to allow the men of E and F Companies, N. G. H., pay for the month of September was quite generally approved about town yesterday. A number of the high officials say they endorse the plan. The fact is that the men, while they expected in time to go out of active service, actually had but six days' notice. Consequently some of them need the money. However, not a man of the two companies asks for anything of the sort, but if it does come will be duly thankful.

Portrait of President.

Artist Cogswell proposes to make a portrait of President Dole and is just now making an extensive series of sketches from photographs. Mr. Dole has not the time to sit while the commission is engaged in its labors, but may do so later. The last portrait of Mr. Dole made here was by Yates and was one of the rapid productions of that well known artist. Mr. Yates, by the way, has painted Chas. R. Bishop lately at San Francisco.

Trip to Ewa Mill.

A large party of military officers, with a numerous detail of men from the engineer corps, made a trip to Ewa mill yesterday. A special car was provided by the railway for the officers. The engineers were selected from the two companies and marched through the streets to the depot in the afternoon. Among the officers were Gen. Merriam and King and Col. Barber. Travel was simply for view of the country.

More Promotions.

Private George A. Bower was appointed a corporal in Company E, N. G. H., on Tuesday. Additional promotions in Company D are: Corp. Will Prestidge, to be sergeant; Corp. Harry V. Arnold, to be sergeant.

Want to Go Home.

Many men of the New York regiment are anxious to get back home and to business again, now that the war is over. They think their places in time of peace should be held by regulars.

The timber rafts of the Rhine are a curious sight. A single raft has often eight or ten small houses on it, and from 400 to 500 workmen, rowers and pilots. The vast pile is steered by means of immense oars, and is so constructed as to twist like a huge snake in the narrow channels.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

Came Very Near Dying

Blood Bad; Abscesses Formed; Heart's Force.



"I was a strong, healthy woman until about five years ago, and while living in England was recovering from an attack of measles. I took a chill, had a relapse and came very near dying. My blood was left in a very bad state, abscesses formed on my body. I was confined to my bed two-thirds of the time. At times, I was unable to move. For two years I failed to obtain any relief. So finally I was advised to come to New Zealand. After coming here I remained about the same, trying many remedies without obtaining any benefit. About a year ago after reading one of your advertisements I determined to try

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Very soon after using it the abscesses began to heal and my general health very greatly improved. I followed up the treatment and am now as strong as ever. I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and tonic.

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER-DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Iron is now going into the new Judd building.

Col. Spaulding of Kealia is visiting the city.

The Y. M. C. A. gymnasium is immensely popular with the soldiers.

Mrs. E. C. Bond and daughter are visiting Mrs. George P. Andrews.

Mrs. Gardner K. Wilder will return by today's Kinau to her home in Hilo.

A soldier was taken from the U. S. military forces to the insane asylum yesterday.

Miss Mabel Craft sailed by the Glen-gyle for San Francisco. She is with the Chronicle.

Gen. King will march his brigade to the Pali and back on a day shortly after the Scandia arrives.

Harry Armitage is readily securing subscribers to stock for the new Nahiku and Lanai plantations.

S. M. Ballou and wife entertained the members of the American Commission at dinner last evening.

Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory School open the autumn term on Tuesday next at 9 o'clock a. m.

A picnic was given by Hawaiian ladies at the Pali yesterday in honor of Mrs. E. E. Robins of Naalehu.

Read the ad of Schuman Carriage and Harness Repository about solid and cushion tires for all vehicles.

The boarding department at Oahu College is well filled with boys and girls and almost every room is taken.

The old billiard room at the Bungalow is being cleared out and will be offered to Col. Barber for office purposes.

Another "dark" horse with a 2:10 record has reached town: A race meet for January 1 is being talked of among sportsmen.

The Minister of Public Instruction calls for tenders for the building of an addition to the school house at Waima, Kaula.

The subscription list of the Nahiku Plantation is now open and the prospectus can be seen at the office of Harry Armitage.

Mr. Coleman, of the Young Men's Christian Association, has had a great many applications for rooms and board the past few weeks.

The old Chinese theater is doing a big business just now. New talent in the shape of twenty-three people from the Orient is the attraction.

C. W. Eccles, formerly with A. E. Murphy & Co., has taken the management of Horn's bakery and candy business.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

| | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| GLENFARG | AUGUST 30 | COPTIC | SEPTEMBER 3 |
| BELGIC | SEPTEMBER 10 | GARLIC | SEPTEMBER 23 |
| GLENGYLE | SEPTEMBER 17 | AZTEC | OCTOBER 1 |
| COPTIC | SEPTEMBER 24 | DORIC | OCTOBER 11 |

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

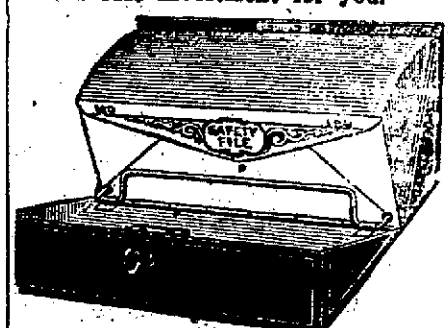
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc.

Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10x4. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10x4 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maialae Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahoe and Lanipahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Aug. 12 *Tuesday.....Oct. 25
*Tuesday.....Aug. 23 *Friday.....Nov. 4
Friday.....Sept. 2 *Tuesday.....Nov. 15
*Tuesday.....Sept. 13 *Friday.....Nov. 25
*Friday.....Sept. 23 *Tuesday.....Dec. 6
*Tuesday.....Oct. 4 *Friday.....Dec. 16
Friday.....Oct. 14 *Tuesday.....Dec. 27

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on trip marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m. touching at Kaula, Kahoolawe, Mahukona and Kawahoe same day; Makana, Maialae Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Aug. 9 *Friday.....Oct. 21
Friday.....Aug. 19 *Tuesday.....Nov. 1
*Tuesday.....Aug. 30 *Friday.....Nov. 11
Friday.....Sept. 3 *Tuesday.....Nov. 22
*Tuesday.....Sept. 20 *Friday.....Dec. 2
Friday.....Sept. 30 *Tuesday.....Dec. 13
*Tuesday.....Oct. 11 *Friday.....Dec. 23

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m. touching at Kaula, Kahoolawe, Mahukona and Kipahulu, Maui, returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuable effects of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company, which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FEW FOOD TESTS

How Home Work May Assist the New Inspector.

NEW YORK HEALTH BOARD

Tests Suggested By an Eminent Expert. Simple and Certain—Is Much Adulteration.

Dr. Edward W. Martin, chief of the food inspection division of the Health department of New York city, said recently that the heads of families, not only in the great metropolis, but throughout the country generally, have within easy reach the means of self-protection against deleterious food products, which, if put in universal practice, would soon make food adulteration a non-paying business. "The fact that during the past year more than 7 million pounds of food unfit for use have been seized and destroyed, and nearly 300 persons engaged in the illegal traffic have been convicted and punished," said Dr. Martin, "shows that the health officials have not been idle during that period of time. But when the enormous quantity of food brought into the city each year, amounting to billions of pounds in weight, is considered, it can be seen readily that, to make such supervision faultless, the expense would be correspondingly enormous.

"There are, however," continued Dr. Martin, "a number of simple, inexpensive home tests, easily applied, and requiring only the expenditure of a little time, which would make every housewife her own food inspector, and which would do more than any official action could to lessen the evil effects of this nefarious traffic, which seeks profit at the expense of the good health of the community, and often times at the cost of life itself." Among the home tests suggested by Dr. Martin for the detection of food unfit for use through adulteration, or from other causes, are the following:

PICKLES.

The bright green color of pickles is often due to the presence of salts of copper in solution. To detect this, crush a small piece of the pickle, place it in a cup with a bright coarse needle, and, at the end of 20 minutes, if there is any copper in the pickle the needle will be coated with a red film. This test can be made more interesting by placing the needle, after it is taken from the pickle, in a cup containing a teaspoon of ammonia water. The latter will become a bright blue in color if copper has been precipitated on the needle. Such pickles are harmful and should be thrown away.

THE BUTTER TEST.

Rancid, or poor butter is easily detected by its taste or smell, but oleomargarine, which is a complete substitution of another substance in place of dairy butter, is difficult of detection, even by experts. A simple test for suspected butter is to place some of it in a tin cup and heat it on the stove, at the same time stirring the substance with a fork. If it is oleomargarine, considerable spluttering and spitting will take place. On the other hand genuine butter melts quickly, with little or no noise.

CANNED FOODS.

In selecting canned food, always take the cans that have dents in them. Cans that are smooth and well rounded out are likely to be what are known as "swelled cans," which is caused by gas formed through fermentation. Dents in the can are proof of the absence of fermentation. When a can is opened the inner sides should be examined; if they are black and have evidently been acted upon by acids, the contents of the can should not be used. Canned corn, peas or beans should never be sour. To detect sourness the litmus pencil, so called, is a useful household friend. One end of the pencil is blue and the other red. If too much acidity is suspected put a little of the liquid on a piece of stout white paper, or if it is a solid moisten somewhat, and make a mark with the blue end of the pencil. If the substance is acid the blue mark will turn red at once. In a test for excessive alkali use the red end of the pencil, when the red mark will turn blue, if the substance is alkaline.

COFFEE AND TEA.

If a few grains of coffee are dropped into a small quantity of cold water it will be found that, if the coffee is adulterated, more or less coloring matter will show in the water. Genuine coffee imparts no color to cold water. Another test is to take a needle and try to pick up grains of ground coffee; chicory and other adulterants are so soft that they are easily penetrated by the needle's point, while genuine coffee is hard and very difficult to be picked up in that way.

What is known as "ile" tea is often substituted in place of genuine tea. This "ile" tea is prepared by rolling up grains of sand with tea leaves already used, so as to imitate the weight and plumpness of genuine tea leaves. It can be detected by moistening the suspected tea and carefully opening the leaves with a needle, thereby disclosing the hidden grains of sand. Leaves of the oak, plum, peach and sloe are also used as adulterants, and can be detected by comparison with leaves of genuine tea.

FRESH FISH.

Freshly caught fish have bright gills and clear, head-like eyes; when fish be-

come stale the gills assume a pinkish hue, and the eyes become whitish and opaque, and they remain so, no matter how often the fish dealer douches them with water to give them an appearance of freshness. A lobster that has been boiled after death can readily be detected by pulling the tail out straight, as the tail will then remain outstretched or curve inward again very slowly; whereas, if the lobster was boiled while alive the tail will spring quickly back into place.

PURE SUGAR.

The chief foreign ingredient in adulterated sugar, nowadays, is starch; to detect its presence a drop of tincture of iodine in a teaspoonful of water applied to the suspected sugar will cause a blue color to appear if starch or flour is mixed with the sugar. This test can be successfully used with any substance in which starch appears as an adulterant. To detect sand or other adulterant that is not soluble, dissolve a tablespoonful of sugar in a bottle containing four or six ounces of water. Allow it to stand 24 hours, and the sediment, if any, which falls to the bottom of the bottle, will show the character of the adulterant. If there is sand the sediment will feel gritty to the touch; if there is carbonate of lime it will give off bubbles of gas when a few drops of vinegar are added, and the sediment is moved.

WINES AND BEER.

A drop of artificially colored wine let fall into a tumbler of cold water will rapidly impart its color to the water; genuine wine does not do this so rapidly. Another test is to moisten the fingers with wine and rub them briskly together, if the wine is artificially colored, the fingers will be stained; if genuine they will not. The bitter taste of beer is often imitated in adulterations by an infusion of picric acid. To detect this, heat a cup of beer, made acid by adding a few drops of vinegar. While it is still warm, immerse in it a few strands of white wool yarn, and if picric acid is present the wool will be dyed yellow.

MILK TESTS.

A quick test of milk is to mix it well, and then pour it from a glass. Pure, unadulterated milk will leave a thick coating on the inside of the glass, while watered or skimmed milk will run out cleanly. Good milk should contain 12 to 15 per cent. of cream, and the percentage of cream can be estimated in this way: Take a long, narrow bottle, with a capacity of six or eight ounces. Paste on the outside a strip of paper half an inch wide, running from the neck to the bottom of the bottle; divide this strip by pencil marks into 10 equal parts; fill the bottle to the five mark with milk, and then to the top of the paper with water at a heat which will just allow the hand to be inserted without causing pain, and to which as much soda has been added as would cover the end of a penknife. Shake well to mix thoroughly, and place in an icebox. In half an hour observe how much cream has risen, and measure this off on a piece of paper; double this distance and then see what part of the total length of the paper strip on the bottle this is. If it is one-twentieth, the milk only contains 5 per cent. of cream, if one-tenth, then it contains 10 per cent., if one-fifth, then it contains 20 per cent., and so on.

TESTING WATER.

A sure safeguard against ill effects from contaminated water, and especially useful in the country or at summer resorts, is the addition of five drops of peroxide of hydrogen to the water a few minutes before drinking it. The liquid is obtainable at any drug store, is absolutely harmless, tasteless and colorless. Its addition to the water only breaks it up into active oxygen and water, the former killing whatever germs of disease may be present in the water. This method is equally efficacious and much more convenient than the ordinary way of boiling suspected water to destroy possible germs. If a few drops of solution of sugar are placed in a glass of suspected water and the glass is covered and put in a warm place, the water, if it is contaminated, will become cloudy and deposit a sediment after a few hours.

Perhaps a New York Company.

The project of placing one company of the New York First regiment on guard duty at the Executive building has been spoken of in official circles and will be further discussed today. It has been reported at the camps in the Park and on Diamond Head for some time that the company making the best showing on inspection was to be assigned to town. This rumor has caused a steady polishing of buttons and shoes and whitening of helmets. A Hawaiian official said some days ago that it would be well to have a company perhaps with quarters in the old barracks for saluting, etc. Col. Barber has not yet given his opinion in the matter.

Movements of Troops.

The 4,000 or 5,000 troops of the Philippine expeditionary forces to be brought to Honolulu will, under the present plans of Gen. Merriam, be encamped on Oahu Railway Co.'s land above Pearl City station. Yesterday morning the New Yorkers moved from the race track to Camp McKinley. In the afternoon all the troops from the Arizona marched out and went into camp on the track. "Dog" tents are used and the camp is only temporary.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A LETTER OFFERED

Documentary Evidence in the Norris Sale Case.

Portuguese Were Looking at Estate—David Dayton Proposed as a Guardian—Boundary.

(From Thursday's Daily)

In Judge Perry's court yesterday afternoon demurrer to complaint in A. Mouritz vs. Elizabeth and Charles Cockett was stricken from the files, on motion of plaintiff's counsel. Defendants were given three days in which to plead, demur or answer, to which plaintiff excepted. A. A. Wilder for plaintiff; DeBolt and Henshall for defendant.

Harriet E. widow of the late James I. Dowsett, Jr., has filed a petition praying that David Dayton be appointed guardian of her two minor children. The minors are heirs to the estate of James I. Dowsett, Sr., to the extent of \$600 a year. In the matter of Kahului Railroad Co. vs. Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. and John F. Hackfeld, defendants have perfected an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Stanley made on August 22, 1898, ordering that judgment be entered upon the record for the amount of plaintiff's claim and costs. Same has been allowed by Circuit Judge Stanley. Kinney & Baile for plaintiff; Hartwell for defendant. Plaintiff's bill of costs, as submitted, amounts to \$34.50.

In the suit of Hawaiian Agricultural Co. vs. Col. S. Norris, bill for specific performance, Kinney & Baile, attorneys for plaintiff, propose to submit as evidence of the authority of J. O. Carter to sell Kahuku ranch, the following letter:

"Kahuku, June 2, '98.

"Mr. J. M. Monsarrat.
"Dear Sir:—Your favor of June 1st is at hand. I can give no answer to your offer. J. O. Carter has the selling of the ranch. The Portuguese of Honolulu was trying to get money when last heard from Carter. They sent a man here last week to look at the place, he was somewhat pleased with it—told me he would buy himself if his Company did not take it.
"Respectfully yours,
"S. NORRIS."

Notice of complete satisfaction of judgment in the matter of Mary G. Bush vs. Wm. C. Achi has been filed by McClanahan and Magoon, attorneys for plaintiff.

The Lucas-Perry title case was still on in Judge Stanley's court all of yesterday. Evidence was being put in by the defense.

Louis Pearson has filed a petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of his late wife, Kaalawai Pearson. The estate consists of realty in Palama valued at \$800. Petitioner is sole legatee.

W. O. Smith, guardian of Alice M. K. Gay, yesterday filed his final account, charging the sum of \$482.71 and crediting \$1,045.82, showing a balance of \$563.11 due to guardian. In the annual account of the Gay account \$998.28 is charged and \$251.44 credited. In the annual account of the Gay minors the guardian charges himself with \$4,905.05 and credits \$3,178.60. The same guardian in the matter of Joseph and Keoni Kamaulau charges \$1,568.41 and credits \$1,738.85. In the matter of Deborah Kaimalle and four other minors the same guardian charges \$812 and credits \$2,730.91, leaving a balance of \$1,918.91 due to guardian.

Heart Disease.

Manuel Gindinho, an elderly Portuguese many years a resident of Hawaii, died suddenly at his home near the Mormon church at 10:15 last evening. A few minutes before he was complaining to his son and John Ross, a friend, of a pain in the left breast. The two young men went for a doctor, but death won the race. Gindinho was an industrious and well-liked man. The funeral will be held this afternoon.

Opium Find.

Two tins of opium were found under the mattress in the cook's room of the collier Wrester yesterday by Customs Guard George Maxwell. There was also a pipe and outfit complete for smoking it lying snugly alongside the dope. No intention of smuggling the contraband article was ascribed to the cook. He simply wanted to "hit it" occasionally. It was confiscated just the same.

Inspect Pearl Harbor.

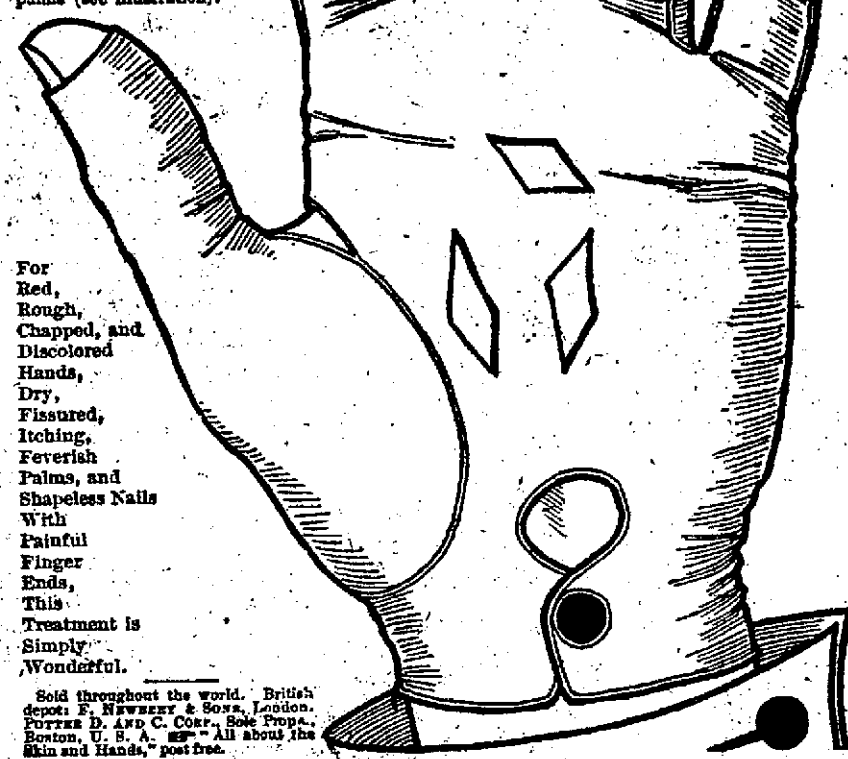
The American-Hawaiian Commission together with Professor Pritchett and Professor Alexander, will inspect Pearl Harbor tomorrow. They will leave town on the 9:15 a. m. train and return in the afternoon. A steam launch from the Philadelphia will meet them at the landing to take them over the locks. Gen. Merriam, Gen. King and Admiral Miller will probably accompany the Commission on the trip.

Company Ex Books.

The Red Cross Society is especially thankful to Company E, N. G. H., for a donation of 220 books and two book cases. They will be loaned to the Military hospital at Independence Park for the present. Many of the books are valuable and will form the nucleus for a permanent service library.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry them thoroughly, anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and skin cures. Wear, during the night, old, loose gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in palms (see illustration).



For Red, Rough, Chapped, and Discolored Hands, Dry, Fissured, Itching, Feverish, Pains, and Shapeless Nails With Painful Finger Ends, This Treatment is Simply Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. H. W. & Sons, London. POTTER, D. & C. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. Ask your dealer for the Cuticura Soap, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 827 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

F. A. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, Δ FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Putnam and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or more thousand tons are almost exactly alike and of excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars Still "Hold Out To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S.

TOBACCONISTS.

COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

Now That Plantations

are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season.

We have on hand

MAGNOLIA METAL RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds, BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale, TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders, and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

Send Orders to E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited).

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS: £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER. General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMIA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,989.
1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 0 0
Subscribed " " 2,750,000 2 7 5 0
Paid up Capital— 687,500 0 0
2- Fire Funds— 2,742,819 7 9
3- Life and Annuity Funds— 10,117,670 1 0
£13,558,989 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch— 1,531,577 3 9
Revenue Life and Annuity— 1,876,611 1 0
Branches— 1,250,799 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

TWO OF RED CROSS

Ladies Sent By an Emergency Corps.

One a Practicing Physician—Other a Trained Nurse—Anxious to Reach the Front.

Dr. Frances Woods and Miss Killam are two very interesting Red Cross workers on the Arizona, bound for Manila. They are sent out by the Emergency Corps of Portland, Ore., which now operates under the National Red Cross Society. Their commissions require that they fulfill Red Cross duties wherever necessary, giving special attention, however, to the First Oregon Volunteers. For this purpose the ladies were amply supplied with funds for their expenses.

Dr. Woods graduated four years ago from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. She then took a course in hospital training at the Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Mass., and was later connected with the New England Hospital at Boston. She is a physician and skilled surgeon, making her a most efficient and valuable adjunct to the corps.

Miss Killam is a trained nurse. She graduated from Hahnemann Hospital Training School and was, at the time of volunteering for service in Manila, superintendent of the Portland Hospital, the one homeopathic hospital there. In her particular line she is undoubtedly one of the most competent ladies in the West.

Dr. Woods' trip to the Philippines was a surprise to her friends. She gave up a splendid practice and brilliant prospects for the work. In explanation the little lady said: "I feel just as patriotic and earnest as a man. But, you know, they have a way of turning aside lady physicians and giving men the first chances to go to the front. I wanted to go to the war from the first. This was my first chance and I gladly accepted it."

Longshoremen's Future.

The organization of a local Longshoremen's Union is being talked of along the front. The wages prevailing at present here for loading and discharging vessels is \$2 per day, with extra pay for night work or labor in the hold. Wages on the coast for the same work have been steadily maintained by the Unions there at 55 cents per hour. It is not thought that wages will go to that figure here but \$3 per day and a proportionate increase for overtime will likely be asked for.

The Seamen's Union will also take a hand in adjusting the labor scale at island ports under the new regime. Crews on the coasters will refuse to work cargo, which will also have a tendency to raise the pay of the longshoremen.

When I Meets L.

There will be a base ball game inside the race track at Kapiolani park tomorrow afternoon. The nines will be from L. Company of the Engineers, organized in San Francisco, and L. Company of the First New York Regiment. Other games will be played and then all Honolulu will be challenged.

The soldier lads are keen for a field day meet. They have all sorts of athletes and would like to meet the Island performers. There are a number of bicycle riders with the soldiers, four in L. Company of the Engineers alone. Besides there are three or four tourists here who are racing wheelmen.

Have a Pretty Home.

The new cottage for the five professional nurses at the Queen's hospital is now completed and occupied and makes a cozy home for the intelligent, capable and hard working ladies of the corps. A number of other improvements have lately been made about the place under the direction of Steward Eckhardt. The Queen's hospital receives praise from professional and lay visitors as well and the patients from time to time speak in highest terms of treatment and attendance.

Vacation Delayed.

The band, which lately has been everlastingly at it, to the delight of all hearers, is to have a vacation, but the time is not yet fixed. Capt. Berger and his men should have had their fortnight off last month. But with troopships coming, the Commission here and the regatta directly ahead, relief from work and play is delayed. The organization is having its red-letter year and after its many long and trying engagements is entitled to a rest.

Two Sick Soldiers.

Sergeant Hatcher, of the Thirtieth Minnesota regiment, who has been so ill at the Queen's hospital, is now able to walk around. He will likely return to the States.

Corp. Prather, of the Fourteenth Infantry, is still a very sick man, but is getting along as well as could be expected. Weakness is his worst enemy now.

Asylum Inmates.

Private Phillips, New York Regiment, has been sent to the Insane Asylum for treatment. He will recover. Private Ballock, who jumped overboard on the voyage down, is much better and will soon return to his company.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 30.
Br. stmr. Glengyle, Hill, 12 days from Yokohama, 574 tons mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Am. brig John D. Spreckels, Christiansen, 12 1/2 days from San Francisco, 400 tons mds., 115 hogs, to W. G. Irwin & Co.
Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, with lumber from Port Blakely (in offing).
Wednesday, August 31.
Br. stmr. Miowera, Hemmings, 16 days from Sydney, 12 days from Suva; pass. and mds. to T. H. Davies & Co.
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, 14 hrs. from Kilauea.
Stmr. Upolu, Hellingesen, 18 hrs. from Hamakua.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, 16 hrs. from Honolulu.
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, 20 hrs. from Hilo.

Thursday, September 1.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Lihue.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, 14 hrs. from Waimea.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 5 hrs. from Waimanalo.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.
Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau.
Sch. Lady, Martin, Koolau.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, leeward Kaula.
Sch. Iwa, Townsend, Makena.

Wednesday, August 31.
Br. stmr. Glengyle, Hill, San Francisco.

Am. bk. Kate Davenport, Reynolds, Port Townsend, in ballast.
Schr. Wailana, Irving, Hapahele.
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, Lahaina.

Thursday, September 1.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Lihue.
Stmr. Alliance, Hardwick, San Francisco.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.

MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Miowera, Aug. 31.—Left Sydney at 2:38 p. m. on the 13th, arriving at Wellington at 2 p. m. on the 17th. Left Wellington at 4:18 p. m. on the 18th; passed the Br. stmr. Warimoo bound South at 4:25 p. m. on the 20th and arrived at Suva at 10 a. m. on the 23rd. Left Suva at 2:30 p. m. on the same day and cleared the Fiji group at 4 a. m. on the 24th and crossed the equator on the evening of the 26th. Experienced fine weather throughout.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From San Francisco, per brig John D. Spreckels, Aug. 30.—Mrs. C. A. Coolidge, W. M. Bristol, Percy Herndon, Charles A. Elison, A. J. Clapham and H. Lickman.

From Yokohama, per S. S. Glengyle, Aug. 30.—A. Cyrtian.
From Port Blakely, per schr. C. S. Holmes, Aug. 31.—Henry M. Hathaway, Laura F. Hathaway, Sida Allen and J. W. Bolen.

From the Colonies, per stmr. Miowera, Aug. 31.—Lieut. Col. Gorton, Mrs. Gorton, B. Kent and G. B. Greig.
From Honolulu, per stmr. Noeau, Aug. 31.—H. Hicks and daughter, C. E. Reeves.

From Kilauea, per stmr. Waialeale, Aug. 31.—Miss Hadley, Master Axtell.

From Kaula, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Sept. 1.—Dr. C. Marshall, E. Omsted, Mrs. Hart.

From Lihue, per stmr. Kaula, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Kahlbaum and two children, Miss Wolters, C. Wolters, J. K. Farley, F. Schultz, Hop Lung.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, Sept. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Hundley, Miss Hundley, Col. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Sachs, Miss Keokiki.

Departed.
For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Aug. 30.—Kahului: Dr. Derby, J. L. Holt, wife and three children, Miss Mary Green, R. D. Mead and wife, Miss E. Mamaikona, Rev. O. H. Gulick, C. E. King, Miss Niphi, P. C. Brede, Miss T. Isea, Mrs. I. D. Isea, M. S. Jardin and wife, R. S. Doude, Kaunakakai: J. O. Young, Hana: Miss B. Joseph, Mrs. Eff Ward.

For Hawaii ports, per stmr. Maui, Aug. 27.—L. Turner, A. A. Hobson.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Aug. 30.—Mr. Bowler, Dr. Atcherley, Mr. Gimellen, Mrs. A. Barber, Miss Ellen Barber, E. Peck, Maria Mahelona, Mrs. H. Bertelmann, Miss M. Martin, Mrs. W. J. Maxwell, Mrs. W. F. Ray, Miss A. Hosen, Ching Sen, Miss Ching Sen, A. Hernandez, Joseph J. Dias, Master Whitney, Mr. Seidenholm, F. B. McStocker, wife, two children and servant, Mrs. S. E. Sunter, C. Haswell, G. C. Hewitt, Sam Kameau, Ahia.

For Kaula ports, per stmr. Mikahala, Aug. 30.—A. Cropp, Mr. De La Vergne, C. W. Girvin, Ah Kong, Ah Fong, wife and child, Akana, Chong Ing, Ahana, James Abbey.
For San Francisco, per stmr. Glengyle, Aug. 31.—Dr. and Mrs. C. Cushing, the Misses Smith, Mr. Farley, Mrs. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Miss Mabel Clara Craft.

For Victoria, per stmr. Miowera, Aug. 31.—Col. and Mrs. Parker, Miss Allen, Dr. Kearnes, W. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Sederholm, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White, Mrs. F. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Armstrong Smith, Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Hall, Miss Turner, Mr. Long, Mrs. C. E. Williams and family, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Simpson, Dr. Wayson, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flemming.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Alliance, Sept. 1.—J. J. Hogan, W. J. Gillespie, E. J. Baker, F. Brooke, R. M. Riner, J. B. Kerchard, Adl. L. M. Simpson.

onson, wife and two children, Mrs. A. DeLeon, Harry Cromer, George Turner, L. F. Allington, J. W. Souther, Mrs. M. E. Howes, H. C. Oiding.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, Sept. 1.—R. C. Spaulding, S. N. Hundley and wife.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, Sept. 1.—L. P. Lovejoy and wife, Master F. Harrison.

WHARF AND WAVE.

A heavy swell was outside last evening and weather that might precede a kona.

The barkentine Irmgard, sugar laden for San Francisco, sailed at noon yesterday.

The steamer Alliance sailed for San Francisco at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The bark S. C. Allen finished discharging machinery at the railway yesterday.

The troopship Arizona's steam launch has been added to the small craft in the harbor.

The bark C. F. Sargent was loading ballast yesterday preparatory to departure for the coast.

The colliers Fresno, Harvester, General Gordon and Wrestler are anchored in naval row awaiting berth.

The S. N. Castle has nearly finished discharging and will commence loading sugar probably this afternoon.

The schooner C. S. Holmes, lumber laden from Port Blakely, anchored off the harbor at 9 o'clock last night.

Capt. James Gregory, of the Iwailani, will take the Noeau out today. Capt. Pedersen remains in town to undergo an operation.

The troopship Colon was coaling at Nagasaki when the Glengyle passed there August 15th. She was to sail for San Francisco direct on the 18th inst.

The Philadelphia took on 7,000 gallons of water last evening. Three hundred and fifty tons of coal was received by the big cruiser during the week.

The schooner C. L. Holmes, which arrived Tuesday evening and was towed in the harbor yesterday morning, brought 625,000 feet of lumber for Allen & Robinson.

The boat boys will dive at low tide this morning for a sword lost overboard by one of the officers of the Philadelphia yesterday. Five dollars is the reward offered.

Purser W. A. Chapman, formerly of the Belgic, is now acting in that position on the Glengyle. The Glengyle is at Oceanic wharf, the Mail Company's dock being occupied by the Arizona. The delay in the arrival of the Glengyle was caused by typhoons along the China coast.

The screams of a woman at Fish-market wharf at the hour when the Phillo's gun went off last night brought a crowd of half dressed sailors from the neighboring vessels to the gang plank of the collier Enterpe. A hot time was on between the negro cook named Scott and his wife, the stewardess of that vessel. The Enterpe captain stopped the row.

BORN.

MACDONALD—In Honolulu, August 29, 1898, to the wife of Captain G. C. Macdonald, a daughter.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending August 31, 1898, was 88, distributed as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Under 1 year.....12 | From 30 to 40.....13 |
| From 1 to 5.....8 | From 40 to 50.....11 |
| From 5 to 10.....5 | From 50 to 60.....13 |
| From 10 to 20.....5 | From 60 to 70.....6 |
| From 20 to 30.....12 | Over 70.....7 |
| Males.....54 | Females.....34 |
| Hawaiians.....46 | Great Britain.....1 |
| Chinese.....11 | United States.....8 |
| Portuguese.....7 | Other nationalities.....2 |
| Japanese.....13 | |
| Total.....88 | |
| Unattended.....23 | |
| Non-Residents.....3 | |

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Aug. 1893.....48 | Aug. 1898.....38 |
| Aug. 1894.....57 | Aug. 1897.....51 |
| Aug. 1895.....68 | Aug. 1898.....58 |

CAUSE OF DEATH.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Accident.....1 | Fever, Typhoid.....2 |
| Apoplexy.....1 | Fracture of Spine.....1 |
| Asphyxia.....1 | Gangrene.....1 |
| Bronchitis.....5 | General Debility.....1 |
| Croup.....2 | Heart Disease.....10 |
| Cancer.....1 | Hemorrhage.....3 |
| Convulsions.....6 | Inanition.....5 |
| Consumption.....11 | Intestinal Ulcer.....1 |
| Cholera Infantum.....2 | Jauddice.....1 |
| Dysentery.....1 | Measles.....2 |
| Diarrhoea.....1 | Opium.....1 |
| Dysentery.....1 | Old age.....9 |
| Exhaustion.....1 | Paralysis.....1 |
| Enteritis.....2 | Peritonitis.....2 |
| Fever.....4 | Pneumonia.....2 |
| Fever, Malarial.....2 | Pneumonia.....2 |
| Fever Puerfural.....1 | |

DEATHS BY WEATHER.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|---|----|---|
| Wards.....1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Deaths.....20 | 27 | 22 | 8 | 11 | 0 |

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 34.08
Hawaiians.....48.00
Asiatics.....28.80
All other nationalities.....21.47

C. B. RETZOLD,
Agent Board of Health.

C. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post-office up to August 31, 1898.

GENTLEMEN.

Adams J. (2)
Anderson J. (2)
Ames R.
Bell J. H. (7)
Bell J. H. (7)
Bushnell C. R.
Bell Mr.
Berry D.
Billings B.
Baldwin U.
Becker W. L.
Berry Mr.
Brown E. C.
Burnham N. M.
Brown F. A.
Blessing C. H.
Cox C. J. (4)
Chase & Co.
Clark H. H.
Central Mill
Campbell D. A.
Christley T.
Carlson C. H.
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Chase Mr.
Clasot F. T. D.
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Gillis
Galangal J.
Green J. S.
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Gregg W. C. (6)
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Hunter W.
Hawley W. O.
Hoffman P.
Houghtaling J.
Hewitt A. B.
Hendricks Mr.
Hawley Baber Shop
Hanchett S.
Hesselerberger M. (4)
Johnston A.
Jackson W.
Jacobson V.
Kiley J.
Kraft S. H.
Knaup E.
Kearney F. F.
Loehington & Gordon
Longfield L.
Lovstad C.
Langston F. D.
Munro E. W.
Markel E. W.
Murphy P.
Moore E.
Meyer W. B.
Mason E. A.
Munro W. P.
McDonald G. D.
Miller T.
Mechanics Home
McDonald H.
Nicolls T.
Nelson Capt. A.
Olsen E.
Pattison Mr.
Podekin J.
Powell J.
Perry J. E.
Powers W.
Queen G. M.
Rice A. H. (2)
Rosenthal M.
Smith G.
Schwank Mr.
Smith Capt. H. W.
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Salaman F. (P. C.)
Stok F.
Scott J. H.
Smith Judge T. (P. C.)
Sampson Mr.
Spencer Jas.
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Turner W. (P. C.)
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Vanness R. G. (2)
Wagner F. H. (3)
Wilkinson T. W.
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Watson E.
Williams C. C.
Williams F. N.
Walters H. J.
Wetherbee J. B.
Wilson F. W.

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Campbell D. A.
Christley T.
Carlson C. H.
Campbell J. H.
Chase Mr.
Clasot F. T. D.
Conway F. T.
Canta H. J.
Cornwell J. (2)
Daley J.
Doyle J.
Dunbar J. W.
Easton W. C.
Echard E. F.
Farquhar J. K. M. C.
Farrell Mr.
Frederick W. (2)
Friedberg E. A.
Gillis
Galangal J.
Green J. S.
Grace H. F.
Gregg W. C. (6)
Harrison L.
Heirick H.
Hunter W.
Hawley W. O.
Hoffman P.
Houghtaling J.
Hewitt A. B.
Hendricks Mr.
Hawley Baber Shop
Hanchett S.
Hesselerberger M. (4)
Johnston A.
Jackson W.
Jacobson V.
Kiley J.
Kraft S. H.
Knaup E.
Kearney F. F.
Loehington & Gordon
Longfield L.
Lovstad C.
Langston F. D.
Munro E. W.
Markel E. W.
Murphy P.
Moore E.
Meyer W. B.
Mason E. A.
Munro W. P.
McDonald G. D.
Miller T.
Mechanics Home
McDonald H.
Nicolls T.
Nelson Capt. A.
Olsen E.
Pattison Mr.
Podekin J.
Powell J.
Perry J. E.
Powers W.
Queen G. M.
Rice A. H. (2)
Rosenthal M.
Smith G.
Schwank Mr.
Smith Capt. H. W.
Smith & Co. (P. C.)
Salaman F. (P. C.)
Stok F.
Scott J. H.
Smith Judge T. (P. C.)
Sampson Mr.
Spencer Jas.
Todd W. F.
Turner W. (P. C.)
Taylor H. S.
Vanness R. G. (2)
Wagner F. H. (3)
Wilkinson T. W.
Wilson J. B.
Walker G. P.
Watson E.
Williams C. C.
Williams F. N.
Walters H. J.
Wetherbee J. B.
Wilson F. W.

Adams J. (2)
Anderson J. (2)
Ames R.
Bell J. H. (7)
Bell J. H. (7)
Bushnell C. R.
Bell Mr.
Berry D.
Billings B.
Baldwin U.
Becker W. L.
Berry Mr.
Brown E. C.
Burnham N. M.
Brown F. A.
Blessing C. H.
Cox C. J. (4)
Chase & Co.
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